

VOLUME XXXII

OCTOBER, 1923

NUMBER 133

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# THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,  
to the Professional Improvement of Its  
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-  
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY  
**JEROME W. HOWE**  
MAJOR OF CAVALRY

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Published quarterly by the United States Cavalry Association, 1624 H Street, Washington, D. C. Editor, Major Jerome W. Howe, Cavalry. Managing Editor, Captain George A. Moore, Cavalry. Entered as second-class matter March 22, 1920, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 29, 1920.

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DUEL BETWEEN COLONELS CARLETON AND WASHINGTON  
(Illustrating "A British Dragoon in the American Revolution")

# THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

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Vol. XXXII

OCTOBER, 1923

No. 133

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## Cavalry Combat\*

BY

Major KARL S. BRADFORD, Cavalry

ONE of the most important questions to cavalry at the present time is the relative value of the different kinds of cavalry combat—that is, the mounted attack, the dismounted attack, the combined attack, and the defense. Cavalry is the only arm which presents this problem. Infantry and artillery attack and defend, but in either case they fight dismounted. Cavalry, with the added possibility of using its horses in combat, is confronted with a problem distinctly its own, which only cavalry can solve. This problem usually centers about the use of the mounted attack, on which there are two schools of thought, one extreme maintaining that the mounted attack has lost none of its effectiveness, the other that cavalry is no longer capable of attacking mounted. It is desirable that there should be a crystallization of thought, or cavalry doctrine, on this extremely important point.

There now exists a widespread lack of uniformity of opinion as to just what constitutes a mounted attack, a dismounted attack, and a combined attack. This question is often avoided because of its complexity and its tendency to lead to fruitless and academic discussion, but it is absolutely essential to settle it before anything like a clear understanding of the matter can be obtained. It is therefore proper to attempt to define, or describe briefly, just what we mean when we refer to the different kinds of cavalry combat.

The cavalry troop, as now organized, is not a homogeneous unit—that is to say, all of its platoons are not similarly constituted. The presence of the machine-rifle platoon in each troop and the machine-guns in the new cavalry organization have added to the existing confusion as to just what constitutes a mounted attack and what constitutes a dismounted attack. Machine-rifle and machine-gun units possess the power of maneuvering mounted, but they have ordinarily only one method of fighting—that is, by fire—which, for these weapons, is necessarily dismounted. The rifle platoons, being the only elements capable of fighting both mounted and dismounted, are the most convenient units to take as a basis for the classification of attacks.

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\* This essay was awarded third prize in the recent Prize Essay Contest.

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A mounted attack may be defined as one in which all the rifle platoons engaged (except such portions of these platoons as may be used on secondary missions, such as patrolling) actually close with the enemy mounted. Such an attack may or may not be supported by machine-rifle, machine-gun, artillery, or other fire, and a part or all of the force may be dismounted after reaching its objective in order, for instance, to mop up, to consolidate the position, or to pursue by fire. Such an attack may be made in close order (the classic boot-to-boot charge) or in formations which are extended both in frontage and in depth. Either the pistol or the saber may be used, regardless of the formation. The formation may be either a close-order line, usually followed by other similar lines or by variously constituted columns, or it may consist of an extended line, with from 3 to 10 or more yards interval between troopers, usually followed, at distances which may vary from 50 to several hundred yards, by other similar lines or by columns.

In other words, the mounted attack now includes, not only the pre-war cavalry charge, but also an attack delivered mounted in formations similar to those developed by the infantry during the World War. This must be thoroughly understood, because it is not intended to assert that cavalry can successfully attack infantry in position, using close-order mounted formations. As a matter of fact, when using deep, extended infantry formations, a mounted force, due to the speed of its advance, may suffer fewer losses than infantry advancing over the same space of ground. This is conclusively proven by the fact that the British cavalry in France, as well as in Palestine, was called on to attack positions, and did successfully attack positions, which the infantry was unable to take.

A dismounted attack may be defined as one in which all the rifle platoons (except such portions as may be used on minor secondary missions) are used dismounted. The attack may or may not be supported by machine-rifle, machine-gun, artillery, or other fire, or it may be delivered by fire alone, the mounts being used only for maneuvering purposes. The latter is a distinctive cavalry action, inseparable from the in-and-out harassing tactics used by many competent cavalry leaders, in which the method is to maneuver mounted to a chosen position, dismount and deliver an effective fire, mount up, and repeat the operation elsewhere.

It must be made clear at the outset that, for the purpose of this discussion, the decision as to whether any attack is mounted or dismounted is absolutely independent of the method of maneuvering prior to the attack. It may be taken as axiomatic that cavalry, whenever possible, maneuvers mounted. For any attack to be designated a mounted attack, cavalry must actually *close with the enemy mounted*. Any attack in which actual contact is not gained with the enemy while mounted is a dismounted attack.

A combined attack is one in which part of the rifle platoons are used mounted and a part used dismounted. A defensive action, being always conducted dismounted, needs no special definition. It is not intended to discuss

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here the use of cavalry on foot, when separated from its horses and armed with infantry weapons. In this case cavalry is no longer cavalry, its personnel merely being converted, for the time being, into infantry for the purpose of making up a deficiency in that arm.

Having arrived at these definitions, it is now possible to proceed to a discussion of the characteristics of the different kinds of combat—that is, their powers and limitations. The missions of cavalry, according to the new training regulations on the employment of cavalry, are the following: reconnaissance, screening, providing security for other forces by the use of covering detachments, seizing and holding important positions for subsequent occupation by less mobile forces, containing enemy forces or delaying his movements, participating with other forces in battle, exploitation of a success, defeat of the hostile cavalry, raids, maintaining liaison between other forces, and minor warfare against small enemy forces or guerilla bands. In taking up the characteristics of the different kinds of combat, each of the missions of cavalry should be kept in mind with a view to determining, if possible, which kinds of combat are most likely to be used by cavalry when employed on its different missions.

Considering first the close-order mounted attack, or cavalry charge, it may be said that its chief favorable characteristics are surprise, speed, and shock. Its unfavorable characteristics are the large and compact target presented to enemy fire, particularly fire from automatic arms, and the difficulty experienced in crossing unfavorable ground, whether rendered unfavorable by natural or artificial obstacles, or both.

Surprise, speed, and shock combine to produce the moral and material effect of the cavalry charge. Surprise is obtained by maneuvering under cover to a position for launching the attack, which is as close to the enemy as possible. The speed of the attack gives the enemy little time to recover from his surprise and reduces the time during which the attackers are exposed to fire. Shock is produced by the compact nature of the formation, which enhances the effect of the combined speed and weight of men and horses. (The average speed of a cavalry charge is about 20 miles per hour and the dead-weight of a platoon of 24 mounted men may be taken at about 15 tons.)

The close formation, on the other hand, gives rise to both of the unfavorable characteristics of the charge. It presents a compact target to the enemy, which, in spite of its speed, stands little chance of passing through successive bands of continuous fire from automatic arms without losing so much of its cohesion as to be bereft of most of its effectiveness. The solid formation also leaves to individual troopers practically no chance to avoid obstacles presented by the ground, and the attack may end in men and horses piling pell-mell on top of each other over an unsuspected obstacle, as Napoleon's cavalry did in the sunken road at Waterloo. Moreover, shock, which is, after all, the distinctive feature of the charge, presupposes a target to receive it, and this

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presupposes enemy troops in dense formations in the open. Cavalry is the only arm which takes such formations in modern warfare.

There can be little doubt that the usefulness of this form of mounted attack has greatly decreased as a result of the developments of the World War. It can still be used against enemy cavalry if the latter does not or cannot resort to the tactics successfully employed in 1914 by the German cavalry against the larger bodies of French cavalry. These tactics consist in refusing to meet the enemy mounted and in drawing him on to concealed nests of automatic weapons protected by wire. As such form of resistance is less applicable to small bodies, such as patrols, which are not ordinarily equipped with automatic arms and whose missions usually preclude the time necessary to emplace and protect them, it is evident that the most general use of the close-order mounted attack will be against small bodies of enemy cavalry mounted.

In 1914 small bodies of French cavalry did habitually and successfully attack and disperse small bodies of German cavalry. This fact has frequently been misconstrued in the announcement of a general rule to the effect that mounted attacks can be used by small bodies of cavalry only, but it should be qualified by making it clear that it refers only to the close-order mounted attack.

The close-order mounted attack can also be used against large bodies of cavalry when occasion arises. However, it is believed that such occasions will arise less frequently in future wars. The modern conception of the proper use of cavalry is that it must hold its mission inviolate, to the exclusion of the natural desire to meet the enemy cavalry mass in action, which so often results for one side in an indecisive action, such as the one Jeb Stuart fought at Gettysburg, where the Southern Army did not profit in the slightest from the possession of its cavalry. A more skillful use of cavalry in the future will be to occupy the enemy cavalry mass, if it is employed in mass, with a small fraction of our cavalry, while our main cavalry force is used to carry out a mission of more direct assistance and value to its army. If Jeb Stuart had held off Pleasanton's cavalry with a small portion of his force while attacking Meade's communications with his main force, the result of the battle of Gettysburg might have been reversed.

The close-order mounted attack can also be successfully used in certain circumstances against infantry, as when, for instance, the latter is discovered in formations against which shock may be produced and when he is inferior in morale, training, armament, and ammunition or surprised in an unfavorable situation. These are opportunities to be recognized and taken advantage of at the moment and can be almost entirely neglected in our calculations, because peace-time preparations should be for action against good troops in favorable situations. If the latter can be defeated, there will be no difficulty in overwhelming the former.

Another special case of the close-order mounted attack is the charge in column of fours, or similar "wedge"-shaped formation, which may be used

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for instance, when a cavalry command is caught in unfavorable circumstances and must act promptly to cut its way out of an embarrassing situation. Specific examples of such a situation are when a command is ambushed in a village street, defile, or other restricted space or is surrounded in the open. It is not necessary to discuss these situations under the head of mounted attacks, because in reality they are not so much attacks as energetic means of self-defense, which serve to illustrate the extreme flexible nature of cavalry and the varied methods of action which may be conceived and executed by the leader who possesses initiative and courage.

The close-order mounted attack can and should be prepared and accompanied by fire of automatic arms, whenever this is possible, but the rapidity with which situations leading to such an attack develop will preclude the use of preparatory and accompanying fire in the majority of cases.

Therefore, except in certain special cases which will be of infrequent occurrence, the close-order mounted attack, or cavalry charge, will be of use only against enemy cavalry mounted, and this most frequently against small bodies, not to exceed squadrons or troops. Such minor actions may be incident to almost any of the missions of cavalry due to the universal use of patrolling, but with two exceptions they will never constitute its main actions or missions. These exceptions are when cavalry receives the specific mission to defeat the hostile cavalry and when it must do so in order to accomplish its mission.

The extended-order mounted attack retains the favorable characteristics of surprise (if launched unexpectedly) and speed, but sacrifices that of shock. On the other hand, it no longer suffers from the unfavorable characteristic of presenting a compact target nor, to the same extent, from the difficulty in crossing unfavorable ground.

The loss of the power of shock constitutes a sacrifice only against troops presenting a target against which the shock may be produced. To lose the power of shock against infantry, which never presents a compact target, is in reality not a sacrifice. The gain is all on the side of the elimination of the unfavorable characteristics. A thin line of troopers, spaced at intervals of from 3 to 10 yards, each line irregular in its shape instead of possessing the accurate straightness of drill ground formations and moving at speed, presents a target more difficult to hit than corresponding extended-order infantry formations. The increased size of individual targets in the formation, due to the fact that each trooper is mounted on a horse, as compared with the small target of the individual infantryman, is compensated for by the speed attained in the cavalry advance, which cannot be even approximated by the infantry. If infantry attacks at a speed of 2 to 5 miles an hour, cavalry does so at 10 to 25 miles an hour, an increase of 500 per cent.

In extended formations, individual horsemen can pick their way over exceedingly rough ground and over or around almost any form of obstacle likely to be met. At the Cavalry School, classes in equitation easily ascend slopes of 45 degrees, descend those of 60 degrees, and ride over ground pre-

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senting every variety of natural and artificial obstacle, scrambling in and out of sunken roads and negotiating stiff artificial obstacles consisting of fences 3½ feet high and ditches 8 feet wide. The widest trench described in the 1914 Field Service Regulations is not over 6 feet wide at the widest point, and the developments of the World War have tended to decrease the width of trenches. The artificial obstacle most nearly calculated to stop free-going horses is a wire entanglement, but horses going at full speed will jump low wire, unless it is laid in bands more than 8 feet wide.

Moreover, the extended-order mounted attack will always be prepared or accompanied, or both, by fire from automatic arms and from artillery when available. This fire is of the same value to the mounted attack, in demolishing obstacles and in keeping the defenders under cover during the advance, as it is in the case of an infantry attack. Even in firing over the heads of mounted troops no great difficulty is experienced, provided the same precautions are taken as with dismounted troops and provided the fire is cut off or switched a trifle sooner, in order to allow for the greater height of mounted men and to provide a slightly greater factor of safety due to the speed of the attack. This is compensated for by the speed of the attack, which carries it home almost simultaneously after the fire is stopped or switched.

Cavalry is a combat arm. Since it will fight cavalry only in small bodies, or when specially ordered to do so or its mission demands it, most of its fighting will be against infantry. An analysis of the missions of cavalry will verify this statement. Cavalry cannot attack infantry in position, mounted, in close-order formations, but it can do so in extended-order formations, due to the diminished effect of fire against troops in open formations. Especially when a long approach over open ground is necessary to obtain the objective, thus rendering the attack extremely costly for infantry, the mounted attack will be valuable because of the comparatively short length of time consumed in reaching the objective. This is the secret of many of the mounted attacks of British cavalry against infantry in France and Palestine. Even if the enemy position is entrenched, horses can jump the trenches. Each successive line of horsemen is assigned the mission of assaulting a particular line of trench, or of mopping up, just as similar missions are assigned to successive waves of dismounted troops in an infantry attack. In other words, cavalry has stolen a page from the infantry book of tactics and applied it to the mounted attack when used against infantry.

From the foregoing it might seem as though cavalry will always attack infantry mounted, but such is not the case. It does not appear that the British cavalry, although machine-guns held no terror for them, ever attacked mounted against positions heavily protected by broad bands or belts of wire entanglements, such as were used on the western front in France. No successful method of crossing such entanglements, when they were too wide for horses to jump, say greater than 8 feet, has yet been devised. In such cases cavalry, if it attacks at all, must ordinarily attack dismounted.

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Like the special cases of the close-order mounted attack—that is, when used against infantry in unfavorable situations and the attack in column of fours to escape from an unfavorable situation—there is a special case of the extended-order mounted attack, which must be mentioned here and which consists in swarming or circling about the enemy while firing into him mounted with pistol or rifle until he is sufficiently disabled to be captured. This is a method of attack formerly used by American Indians and is still of value to cavalry, especially against slow-moving or stationary objects in the open, such as wagon trains or parks.

It is concluded, therefore, that the extended-order mounted attack, if properly prepared and accompanied by fire, may be used against infantry except when it is amply protected by wire entanglements.

The characteristics of the dismounted cavalry attack are fire-power, deep formations, slowness of advance, ability to cross certain obstacles which are impassable to horses, and vulnerability of led horses.

It is generally assumed that a dismounted cavalry unit is equivalent in fire-power to the next smaller infantry unit—that is, a dismounted troop is equivalent to an infantry platoon, a dismounted squadron to an infantry company, and so on. The dismounted cavalry troop (led horses mobile) has a fire strength of 54 rifles and 6 machine-rifles, the dismounted cavalry squadron has 162 rifles and 18 machine-rifles, and the dismounted cavalry regiment has 324 rifles and 36 machine-rifles, with usually a troop of 6 machine-guns attached. The infantry platoon of 4 squads has 32 rifles and 4 automatic rifles, the company of 4 platoons has 128 rifles and 16 automatic rifles, and the battalion has 384 rifles, 48 automatic rifles, and a company of 8 to 12 machine-guns. This proportion is approximately the same for the higher units. Considering the increased power of the machine rifle over the automatic rifle, the equivalent is approximately correct, so far as rifles and automatic arms are concerned. The infantry curved fire weapons, hand and rifle grenades, which are used principally for mopping up trenches, are largely offset in the cavalry by the pistol, which is issued to every cavalryman and is used dismounted for mopping up. Assuming equal training and equal artillery support, it is therefore reasonable to assume that, so far as fire-power is concerned, a cavalry unit can hold its own, dismounted, against the next smaller infantry unit, but would find itself at a disadvantage against the corresponding infantry unit.

The formations used in the dismounted cavalry attack are, in general, the same as those used by infantry, so far as the organization and armament of cavalry will permit. While many cavalry missions involving time as an important element make it advisable for cavalry to develop its maximum effect without delay, it is nevertheless absolutely necessary to adopt infantry principles in the dismounted attack against a position which infantry can take only by the use of these principles. If infantry requires a certain amount of depth in its formation to successfully attack a position organized in a certain manner, then dismounted cavalry requires exactly the same amount of depth if the conditions of the attack are the same. Dismounted cavalry has no inherent

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quality of its own which allows it to do otherwise. If the time necessary to the development of a sound dismounted attack is lacking, cavalry had better try a mounted attack or not attack at all. However, while the importance of time as an element in any problem is not overestimated, there does exist a tendency in peace to reckon time in seconds and minutes, where in war it is more apt to be reckoned in hours and days.

The comparative slowness of the advance of the dismounted attack, as opposed to the rapidity of the mounted attack, is compensated for, to a certain extent, by the smaller individual targets presented to the enemy and to their greater ability to take advantage of the cover afforded by the ground for concealment. The dismounted attack is therefore better adapted to situations in which covered approaches are available to within short range of the objective than to those in which large open spaces must be crossed in order to reach the objective.

Dismounted men can cross wire which horses cannot cross, because horses' legs are unprotected and peculiarly subject to injury, while a soldier's legs are protected by shoes and leggings. Although in France every precaution was taken by artillery to demolish as much of the enemy's wire system as possible before the infantry assault, nevertheless numerous captured German positions existed in the Argonne forest in 1919 still protected by wire, presenting too formidable an obstacle for horses to cross, which was actually crossed by American infantry.

These two conditions in France—that is, covered routes of approach, usually through trenches, to within close proximity to the enemy positions and positions protected by wire in enormous quantity—presented situations peculiarly favorable to the dismounted attack. Where the same conditions exist again, cavalry, if it attacks at all, will attack dismounted.

The most unfavorable characteristic of the dismounted attack by cavalry is the vulnerability of its led horses. If they are killed, captured, or stampeded, the command has lost its chief asset, mobility, and is no longer cavalry, but an inferior form of infantry. The greatest danger to led horses is not, as frequently supposed, the accompanying noise and excitement of large engagements. One squadron of the Second Cavalry remained in a position of readiness behind the infantry lines during the preparatory bombardment of St. Mihiel, and the officers stated that the horses were easily quieted. The real dangers are enemy artillery, airplanes, and cavalry, particularly the latter. Enemy artillery fire and airplanes can be avoided by concealment, protection, and movement, but enemy cavalry can use its mobility to seek out led horses and render them useless. This consideration leads to the obvious deduction that a small isolated cavalry command should never dismount in the presence of enemy cavalry.

Thus far only that form of dismounted attack in which the attackers actually close with their adversary has been considered. There is another form of dismounted attack, which consists of attacking only with fire, which is of

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extreme importance to cavalry, due to its mobility, which allows it to open fire unexpectedly from positions on the enemy's flanks and rear, where moral and material effects are greatly increased. Here is the opportunity to open fire with full effect at once and to demoralize the enemy by the realization of the precariousness of his position. An example of this type of action is seen in Sheridan's pursuit of Lee from Richmond to Appomattox, in which Sheridan dispatched successive cavalry units to the flanks of Lee's army, where they kept the latter on the move by dismounted fire into the flanks of his columns. A later example is furnished by the action at the village of Yanoff in 1914, described by the Russian General Golovine in the CAVALRY JOURNAL, in which the mere sound of fire in their rear was sufficient to cause the Austrian forces, successful up to that moment against the Russians in their front, to initiate a withdrawal.

Summing up the dismounted attack, it may be said that cavalry units can successfully attack dismounted against the next smaller infantry units, provided its led horses are protected from enemy artillery, airplanes, and mounted troops and provided it adopts the principles of attack which infantry would use in like circumstances. It can further be said that the dismounted attack is of greater application where covered approaches exist to within close proximity to the enemy and must be used, to the exclusion of the mounted attack, if wire is used in sufficient amount to present an impassable obstacle to horses. Finally, cavalry will often use a form of dismounted attack by fire only, after using its mobility to place it in favorable position for this type of action.

The combined attack has in general the characteristics, both favorable and unfavorable, of both the mounted and dismounted attack.

It is evident that the combined attack should not be used when conditions unfavorable to either the mounted or the dismounted attack exist, unless they exist for only one of these kinds of combat in that part of the field in which only the other kind of combat is to be used. Thus, since cavalry should not ordinarily dismount in the presence of enemy cavalry, it is obvious that the combined attack is rarely used against cavalry. And since the close-order mounted attack is rarely used against infantry, this class of mounted attack is not ordinarily used in the combined attack. Since the combined attack will be used principally against infantry, it should not be used when conditions sufficiently unfavorable to the use of the mounted attack against infantry exist. These conditions are, principally, wire entanglements and a line of departure for dismounted troops close to the enemy position.

The dismounted part of the combined attack may be made either with fire and movement, in which case the attackers actually close with the enemy, or by fire only, in which case the attackers do not actually close with the enemy. The decision as to which type of dismounted attack is to be used depends upon local conditions.

It will be rare that the use of a combined attack can be foreseen. Most frequently the procedure will be to launch the dismounted attack first and

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to delay the launching of the mounted attack until conditions favorable to the mounted attack, though not necessarily existent at the beginning of the engagement, are imposed or brought about by the success of the dismounted attack. This ordinarily results in holding out a mounted reserve for a dismounted attack and using that reserve, either mounted or dismounted, as subsequent developments may dictate. If the reserve is subsequently used dismounted, the attack is not a combined attack.

Of the combined attack, then, it can be said that it is used principally against infantry, that extended order is ordinarily used for the mounted part of the attack, that either an attack by fire and movement or by fire alone is used for the dismounted part of the attack, that this form of attack is not used when conditions especially unfavorable to the mounted attack exist, and that it is a form of attack more likely to be used as circumstances develop than to be deliberately planned beforehand.

Cavalry is sometimes considered purely an offensive arm, but a consideration of the missions assigned to cavalry will show that they can often be best accomplished by a defensive form of action. While offensive action may frequently be the best form of defense, it is clear that if the defense does accomplish the mission it should be used instead of the more costly offense.

Such missions as providing security for other forces by the use of covering detachments, holding important positions for subsequent occupation by less mobile forces, and containing enemy forces or delaying his movements are purely defensive in their nature and others, such as screening, participating with other forces in battle, and maintaining liaison between other forces may be offensive or defensive according to circumstances. Cavalry which is not trained in defensive action will be found wanting in the accomplishment of such missions or will accomplish them only at a greater cost than circumstances warrant.

No one will dispute the general statement that any body of troops which is deficient in a knowledge of defensive fighting will be beaten sooner or later by an enemy which is equally strong on offense but stronger on defense. The French in 1914 found that they had been overtrained in the offense to the detriment of the defense, and much of their effort from then until 1918 was expended in learning proper defensive methods. That the French were deficient in offensive tactics in 1918 is only further argument in favor of the general proposition that they should have been equally well trained at all times in both offensive and defensive tactics.

Cavalry defensive methods will often differ considerably from infantry methods, because cavalry is seldom called upon to act upon the defensive for more than a short period of time and should never be so used indefinitely. This leads to less depth than is customary in infantry dispositions, to a greater preponderance of fire during the early stages of the action, and to a greater use of expedients, such as frequent changes of position of automatic arms and artillery, which confuses the enemy as to number of these weapons engaged.

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Cavalry will ordinarily use some form of the deployed defense, will less frequently use the position defense, and will never use the zone defense. Cavalry defense will usually be of an active rather than a passive nature, with the holding out of a reserve, often mounted, for the purpose of passing quickly to the offense in case of necessity.

Cavalry, then, like other troops, will attack or defend according to its mission, except that small, isolated cavalry bodies will ordinarily attack similar enemy bodies, mounted. In attacking infantry, cavalry will do so in extended order, either mounted or dismounted, the choice of the kind of combat to employ depending on local conditions, the most important of which are wire and the nature of the approach to the enemy position. It is therefore useless to assign different values to training in the different kinds of combat which cavalry will use, because any well-trained cavalry force will be proficient in them all. This wide choice of means is one of the greatest elements of cavalry strength, by which the skillful leader will be quick to profit, to the eternal consternation of a less active enemy.

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### Cavalry Training in the C. M. T. C. at Camp Knox, Kentucky

BY

Major WILLIAM WALLER EDWARDS,\* Cavalry

THE C. M. T. C. organization at Camp Knox this summer contemplated two troops of cavalry, but as the applications only reached a high-water mark of about a hundred, the two troops were consolidated into one, two sets of barracks being allotted. This arrangement was very desirable for several reasons. There was room in one of the barracks, after bunks were arranged by platoons to the satisfaction of the camp medical officer, for a study-room downstairs, where the classes of whites and blues met each evening, under the supervision of an officer, to go over the next day's course; also, the horses available, those of Troop C, 6th Cavalry (Captain Renn Lawrence commanding), allowed, with the reduced number, practically a horse for every candidate. The cavalry was composed of selected men, all in the course being at least "advanced reds" who had stood the test of one year's training. The troop was organized into three platoons, each under a "blue commander." The commander of the troop was a regular officer, Captain Wiltshire, a graduate of the Cavalry School, and his three assistants, who acted as instructors, were reserve officers who had just completed the course in the O. R. C. Camp. One, Captain Cutting, who had come all the way from Denver, Colorado, had taken the course at Riley besides. All were enthusiastic horsemen, and their con-

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\* Instructional Staff, C. M. T. C., Camp Knox, Ky., July 27 to August 25, 1923.

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scientious work is most commendable. Their influence, reaching into the many communities represented by the boys with whom they come in contact, will undoubtedly be felt in future camps.

A regular sergeant, who had wrestled with the same problem in the R. O. T. C., took care of troop property. The boys wondered why he never rode. The secret is here disclosed. He didn't have time.

When it is considered that an army of 3,000 boys began mobilization at Camp Knox on the 27th of July, and that by the 25th of August the last boy had turned in his equipment and was on his homeward way, some conception can be formed of what the training problem was. A C. M. T. C. Training Camp such as this makes it seem as though the cantonment days of 1917 had returned. Most of these boys were not used to prolonged active exercise, either of mind or body; yet it was necessary that they carry home with them a vision of what is meant by the military obligation of citizenship and of how an army really functions. Furthermore, their ideas had to be definitely shaped in a brief period of four weeks.

The schedule of instruction, which was planned personally by Colonel Frank, the C. M. T. C. commander, in accordance with War Department instructions, was an excellent one. Each day was well balanced, the morning being devoted to military and the afternoon to athletics and amusements, the period being punctuated by week-end trips on the Ohio River and to Mammoth Cave. Whenever practicable, candidates in all three courses—red, white, and blue—took their progressive instruction together, the "whites" as non-commissioned officers, the "blues" as officers assuming leadership over the "reds." In this way, theory was quickly supplemented by practice, time economized, and a reliable estimate formed of the individual capability of the several groups.

The cavalry schedule included basically the cavalry drill, from the school of the soldier through that of the platoon, the horses being brought up each morning from the troop stables. There were also short marches over a varied terrain. Many of these marches were combined with problems.

We were fortunate in obtaining in an abandoned National Guard camp a sand-table, which was installed on the shady side of one of the cavalry barracks and proved a never-ceasing source of interest. The course in cavalry tactics began with sand-table exercises and embraced a tactical ride and field problems in patrolling, advance guard, outpost, and finally the troop in attack and defense. These were all made purposely as simple as possible, each one to illustrate definite and cardinal cavalry principles. In the tactical ride the troop spent the entire morning along the March Road, which winds over ridges and through woodlands and has at convenient intervals open country on either side. At points of vantage a circle was formed, the situation explained as it developed, and a full and lengthy discussion insisted upon. From the ideas unfolded by the boys themselves in these discussions, three definite problems were formulated—in patrolling, advance guard, and outpost—in which the candidates took part over the same ground the following day. Roosevelt Ridge offered a large open field suitable to a cavalry attack, and a movie man was there as the problem ended to "catch" the three platoons as they charged

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successively out of the woods. These pictures (Fox), with others by Pathé, were shown at the camp auditorium during the last week, amid many cheers.

The problem in defense was a rear-guard action held near the Dixie Highway, one of the main automobile thoroughfares through the South, the theater of operations being a series of adjacent hills, which were occupied successively in keeping the enemy at bay. In both of these problems, though dismounted action was used, final precedence was given to the charge, by a mounted reserve, against the enemy's flank, so that the last and most effective impression gained was that a sudden mounted attack from an unexpected quarter was the most effective action of which cavalry is capable. These problems were preceded by a careful preliminary explanation after mimeograph sheets had been distributed, and were followed by a critique on the ground when time was available, or by a supplementary conference around the popular sand-table.

In the "white" equitation class the bull ring soon gave way to jumping and cross-country riding, in which fallen logs and other obstacles were ample each day to gratify an ever-lurking desire for a fresh adventure.

Such subjects as the care of animals were covered by lectures. The points of the horse, his capabilities, limitations, and requirements, were carefully explained by troop officers, while the camp veterinarian concluded the course by several most interesting talks at the veterinary hospital on "Common Injuries and Diseases: Their Care and Treatment." Field engineering demonstrations were given to the "whites" by the engineer company, whose barracks were adjacent to those of the cavalry. The Browning automatic rifle was shown by the machine rifle squad of Troop C, 6th Cavalry, and the machine-gun, from the mechanism to direct and indirect fire, was illustrated by the machine-gun company of the 10th Infantry. Besides the regular demonstrations, which were given by the training troops of the garrison to the C. M. T. C. organizations, the cavalry had a few special demonstrations of their own arm—the attack of the platoon dismounted, and the course in mounted pistol practice at the conclusion of the course in pistol marksmanship. The C. M. T. C. cavalry had some instruction practice dismounted and a simulation of the mounted practice mounted, immediately after which they were given this demonstration by the regulars of how it should be done, with ball cartridges, down to the marking of the targets.

The last demonstration by Troop C, given before an audience composed of all the C. M. T. C. troops and many other spectators besides, was most effective and spectacular. The enemy were engaged by the frontal fire of a dismounted platoon, and after fire superiority had been achieved, the other two platoons charged, mounted, on the flanks in successive waves, the first with the pistol, the next with the saber. The active and intelligent co-operation of this troop, which had marched from Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to lend their services, was an important factor in the success of the training.

At an old red barn on Roosevelt Ridge that had been used for storing tobacco before the military days of Camp Knox, squad after squad of C. M. T. C. cavalry could be seen one bright morning emerging from the woods,

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where they had left their imaginary horses, and forming a prone skirmish line on the crest, to fire vigorously upon an enemy patrol (of eight card-board silhouettes) which held a ravine in their front. When a machine-gun nest (two silhouettes) came into action unexpectedly upon the left front it was promptly silenced by the machine rifle squad of the regulars. Each time a squad came up the engagement was watched and criticized by the squad which succeeded it. The object of this musketry problem, as originally intended, was to illustrate leadership in a cavalry advance guard, but it quickly resolved itself into a keen competition to determine the comparative efficiency of squads.

After each critique by the umpire, the marking of the targets added to the spirit of rivalry. In fact, it was markedly noticeable throughout the camp how spontaneously there seemed to spring that loyalty and *esprit de corps* which is the life of any organization and which is the first element distinguishing an army from a mob. As the training progressed, this was not only seen upon the athletic field, but also in the amusement hall, where members of the same organization would sit together and give their own songs.

Another incident, which spoke forcibly for the benefit of the month's discipline to these young Americans and the change in their mental attitude, was the comparatively short time in which their disinclination to salute turned into a positive eagerness to do so, to the extent that upon leaving and after having changed their uniform for "civvies" their military salute was still in evidence. This was most gratifying and an infallible index of the good spirit as well as the good discipline of the camp.

It may be wondered how boys could cover so much ground in this short time and accomplish anything at all. The principal object during those fleeting weeks concerned itself not in the proper execution of the details; this, it was thought, would come afterward; but in giving them a broad perspective. The organized preparation of the "whites" and "blues" each evening in the troop study hall enabled them, though tired from the day's activity, to begin intelligently the next day's work and make better progress than they could otherwise have done. Despite the limited time, it was quite surprising how much real military knowledge was absorbed. After one of the problems, I asked personally a majority of the boys various questions concerning its different military phases, and the answers I received were all pertinent and indicated serious thought.

The average age of these boys seemed to be that on the border between high school and college. There were several regular non-commissioned officers of Troop C who were taking the Blue Course and who were recommended for reserve commissions. The services of these men were of great value as instructors, especially in the course of Cavalry Drill Regulations.

The horses used—those of Troop C, 6th Cavalry—were excellently trained, and to this fact and the care of the instructors is attributable the lack of a single accident during the camp, despite the cross-country riding and the charges. There were two reviews, the last one being given before the Corps Area Com-

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mander, General McRae, and the platoon lines seemed to go around as easily and were as well kept at the trot as at the walk.

There was a keen desire on the part of the boys at all times to ride, and many envious eyes were turned upon them by the infantry, as they rode at their daily drills and maneuvers. If every boy can have a horse to ride next year, there is no doubt that a cavalry squadron can be recruited with ease.

I believe that the character of these boys was improved by their brief association with their horses. Some of them had never experienced any such companionship. They learned to appreciate the affection which exists between the horse and his rider, and that their combined intelligence, endurance, and courage can accomplish wonderful things. It is to be earnestly hoped that the training in these summer camps has awakened a lasting interest in the horse which will be felt in insuring for him throughout the country the place and recognition he deserves in the cause of national defense.

As those three thousand boys—infantry, engineers, artillery, and cavalry—passed in review for the last time, with the friendly woods for a background and the sun sinking over the hills, beyond the March Road, it must have been uppermost in the minds of all who watched them, how soon the future of America will rest in their hands. On each succeeding line of faces was written a tense determination to do their best.

They had learned military drill, they had gained a fundamental knowledge of strategic principles, but it was clearly evident that the roots of National Defense had reached deeper soil. In sharing their patriotic service with others, the seeds had been sown broadcast for a truer, broader Americanism, which will soon be reaped in closer adherence to laws and a higher loyalty for national ideals, which means greater national strength.



## A British Dragoon in the American Revolution

BY

Major-General WILLIAM H. CARTER, U. S. Army, Retired

**S**TUDENTS of military history, pondering over the long-drawn-out contest for independence of the American Colonies, have usually reached the conclusion that the failure of Congress to raise, for the period of the war, a considerable body of Continental cavalry was a lamentable sacrifice of a natural advantage. It would be interesting, if not profitable, at this late day, to explore the archives and show what might have been the result, on many fields of action, had there been available a body of horsemen trained to fight mounted and on foot. Without entering into the realm of dreams as to what "might have been" on a large scale, the story of what was achieved by a single British leader of marked talent and courage, in face of apparently insuperable obstacles, cannot fail of interest to ambitious cavalrymen of the present day. The period of Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Tarleton's services covered in this writing concerns mainly his operations with the British Army in the Carolinas and Virginia, from the siege of Charleston to the surrender of Earl Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Banastre Tarleton was educated at Oxford University and was less than twenty-one years of age when America declared her independence. He secured, by purchase, a commission as cornet in the King's Dragoon Guards and accompanied Earl Cornwallis to America. He served in the cavalry, under the immediate command of Sir William Erskine, at the capture of New York, the battle of White Plains, and the actions resulting in the capture of Forts Washington and Lee. He first came into conspicuous notice as commander of the advance patrol which on December 13, 1776, made a successful dash and captured General Charles Lee at Basking Ridge. His conduct led to rapid promotion, first as captain of Hareourt's Horse and then as brigade major of cavalry. He is best known through his services as commander of the legion, a mixed force of cavalry and infantry, under Cornwallis. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of light dragoons on Christmas Day, 1782. He rose through the several grades to colonel, major-general, lieutenant-general, and general, which last he attained in 1812, and was created a baronet in 1815. With the exception of one year, he was a member of Parliament from 1790 to 1812.

After the attempt to capture Savannah, in which action the American Army lost its first Chief of Cavalry, Count Pulaski, Sir Henry Clinton decided to carry the war into the Southern States more vigorously. In making up the force to accompany him from New York to Charleston he included two hundred and fifty cavalrymen, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Tarleton, who had already given evidence of his talents and untiring energy. At the

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very outset of his career in his new field he met with a most discouraging disaster, for the fleet in which he sailed encountered one of the storms for which Hatteras has long been notorious, and all the cavalry horses were lost. Downcast, but not disheartened, Tarleton set to work immediately to remount his men. Through purchase and seizure he secured horses and set to work diligently to condition his legion for immediate service.

Three small regiments of American cavalry, with a body of militia, had been maintaining communication with the Charleston garrison. In order to terminate this, Tarleton, reinforced by a body of riflemen under that very energetic and resourceful partisan, Major Ferguson, who later was killed at King's Mountain, was sent against the enemy April 12, 1780, followed by two regiments of British infantry. On the following day, in the evening, Tarleton moved on the road to Monk's Corner to surprise the American camp at that place, and was fortunate enough to capture a negro carrying a letter for an officer in the American camp. For a few dollars reward the services of the negro were secured as a guide and proved of great value. It was learned from him that the American cavalry had taken up a position in front of the river with the bridge at their back, while the militia infantry were on the other bank.

At 3 o'clock in the morning Tarleton's advance guard of dragoons and mounted infantry, supported by the infantry of his legion and Ferguson's corps, advanced on the main road, the only avenue of approach because of swamps on both sides. Upon approaching the American camp, Tarleton ordered the charge, a complete surprise, which was executed with great success. Major Bernie, of Pulaski's legion, and several other officers and men were killed or wounded, while a large number fell into Tarleton's hands, together with the ammunition and baggage train. Tarleton's fame spread quickly through the Southern Colonies, for the behavior of some of his men toward the civil community was so outrageous that they were threatened with hanging by other officers.

Toward the end of April, Colonel White arrived from the north with some dragoons and collected many of those who had escaped from Monk's Corner. He was joined soon after by Colonel Horry's cavalry regiment and a detachment from Georgetown. On May 5 Colonel White crossed the Santee at Dupui's Ferry and surprised a detachment of Tarleton's dragoons on a foraging expedition and captured the entire party. Colonel White then marched toward Lenew's Ferry, intending to cross under the protection of two hundred Continental infantry, ordered to be in position there. Tarleton, without any knowledge of the capture of his foragers, was marching to Lenew's Ferry, with one hundred and fifty dragoons, to gain intelligence of the enemy. While on the march he was informed by a Tory of the capture of the foraging party. Being assured of the intention of the Americans to cross the river at Lenew's, Tarleton pushed forward rapidly. The boats ordered by White had not arrived. While waiting for them Tarleton drove in his outposts and

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charged his bivouac. Colonel White, Washington, and other officers and men escaped by swimming, but Tarleton captured a considerable number of officers and men and rescued his foraging party. Tarleton reported five American officers and thirty-six men killed.

As soon as General Lincoln surrendered Charleston, the American forces in the vicinity retired up the north bank of the Santee River. Earl Cornwallis pursued with a portion of the British forces one of the columns under Colonel Abram Buford. Tarleton commanded the British advance guard, comprising forty men of the 17th Dragoons, one hundred of Tarleton's legion, and one hundred and thirty of the legion dismounted, with one three-pounder gun. Tarleton left the main column on May 27 and, by seizing horses along the route, reached Camden on the 28th, where he learned that Colonel Buford had left Rugeley's Mills on the 26th and was marching rapidly to join a body of Americans approaching from Salisbury.

Tarleton determined to prevent the junction, if possible. At daylight next morning he learned that the Americans were only about twenty miles ahead of him. He detached Captain Kinlock to overtake the Americans and demand their surrender, magnifying the strength of Tarleton's force to impress them. Buford received Kinlock without halting, and after detaining him some time sent him back with a refusal.

Tarleton closed the gap rapidly, but many of his men had fallen out and the horses of his only field gun were unable to proceed from exhaustion. His command was in no condition for battle, but he was so confident of their superiority to the Americans that he determined to push on and fight. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Americans were in sight. Colonel Buford halted immediately and prepared for action. He directed his two cannon and the baggage to continue the march, and formed his infantry, comprising three hundred and eighty Continentals of the Virginia line, in an open wood.

Tarleton quickly made his plans for Major Cochrane to take sixty dragoons and as many mounted infantry to attack the American left flank; the 17th Dragoons and part of the legion to charge the center, while Tarleton himself, with thirty selected horsemen and some infantrymen, should assault the American right flank. When Tarleton bore down on the American line and was only about fifty paces distant, he heard their officers direct them to reserve their fire. The fire discipline of the Continentals was excellent, and it was not until Tarleton's party was within about ten paces that a volley was fired. Two British officers were killed and one wounded and three privates killed and thirteen wounded and thirty-one horses killed and wounded. Tarleton's own horse went down. Tarleton reported more than one hundred American officers and men killed and wounded and two hundred captured, together with the guns, wagons, and stores, but his reports were not always accurate.

In commenting on this fight, Tarleton frankly said if Colonel Buford had halted, parked his wagons in a favorable position and used them as breastworks, with his advantage of Continental infantry and two cannon, he would

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have prevented the attack or defeated it. Of course, it was impossible to load the muskets of that period for a second volley after having reserved their fire so long.

It was not merely the lists of killed, wounded, and captured that made Tarleton's energetic actions receive applause in the British camps, but the great value to their cause in dampening the ardor of the patriotic militia and encouraging the sympathetic Tories. In reporting to the home government the results of the campaign to date, General Henry Clinton wrote:

"I have to give the greatest praise to Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton and the cavalry for their conduct, bravery, and eminent services."

Soon after his action with Buford, Tarleton retired to Charleston, sick. During his absence his legion was nearly destroyed by constant employment on patrol and detached service, but upon his return Tarleton soon made his command once more a unit to be respected.

So high a value was placed on Tarleton's services that Lord Cornwallis, while at Camden, ordered all the horses with the army assembled and the best to be selected for the use of Tarleton's legion.

On August 15, 1780, Lord Cornwallis informed Tarleton his army was ready to meet the enemy and he desired accurate intelligence. Tarleton started at once, and during the evening captured three American soldiers about ten miles from Camden, who stated they had been left as convalescents at Lynche's Creek and had been notified to join the army that night at Rugeley's Mills, as General Gates was preparing to attack the British camp near Camden next morning. Tarleton mounted the prisoners behind some dragoons, withdrew quietly, and rejoined the army. The story of the prisoners agreeing with other intelligence, Lord Cornwallis moved on the road to Rugeley's Mills, and about 2 o'clock in the morning the head of the column encountered the American advance guard. At dawn the two commanders made their preparations for battle. Tarleton was directed to remain in column to act defensively or offensively, as occasion should require.

When the American militia gave way, the excellent Continental regiments from Maryland and Delaware maintained the action until charged on the flank by a part of Tarleton's men under Major Hangar, while Tarleton completed their confusion. Colonel Armand, with his American cavalry, assisted by many officers, endeavored to rally the militia beyond a creek crossing the road, but Tarleton rallied his scattered dragoons and charged again, breaking all resistance and capturing the ammunition and baggage trains and many prisoners. In his report of the battle of Camden, Lord Cornwallis said:

"At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the pursuit to Hanging Rock, twenty-two miles from the place where the action happened, during which, many of the enemy were slain, and a number of prisoners, near one hundred and fifty wagons, a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the

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baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands. . . . The capacity and vigor of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, at the head of the cavalry, deserve my highest commendations."

The defeat of General Gates still left Colonel Sumpter in the district, and Lord Cornwallis, on the evening of the battle, directed Tarleton to start after him the following morning, August 17, with three hundred and fifty men and one cannon.

On the march Tarleton picked up about twenty stragglers, and learned that Colonel Sumpter was retreating along the western bank of the Wateree River. On his arrival at the ferry near Rocky Mount, at dusk, he perceived the enemy's fires about a mile from the opposite shore. He secured the boats and gave orders that no fires should be lighted. The Americans marched before dawn and apparently had not observed the proximity of the British. Tarleton crossed his gun and dismounted men by aid of the boats and the cavalry by fording and swimming.

Sumpter had been very successful of late, with his column of one hundred Continentals and seven hundred militia and two cannon, and now had with him as prisoners a hundred British regulars and one hundred and fifty Tories in the British service. He also had about fifty wagons loaded with arms, ammunition, and stores. These Sumpter moved in advance of his column instead of in rear, as is the usual way.

The diligence and care with which Sumpter marched somewhat disconcerted Tarleton, whose men and horses began to show signs of exhaustion. Tarleton made a careful inspection of his command and, after dropping out the unfit, found he had only one hundred dragoons and sixty light infantry-men available for rapid pursuit. He moved forward with much circumspection for a few miles, when his advance guard was fired upon by two videttes, both of whom were killed by the advance guard.

Proceeding carefully to the crest of a neighboring hill, Sumpter's camp was discovered in a state of quietude, indicating that the firing of the videttes had caused no alarm. Tarleton quickly formed his men in one line and advanced to the charge. The Americans were completely surprised and cut off from their arms before they could assemble. The immediate release of the British prisoners materially increased Tarleton's force and enabled him to secure many American prisoners.

In this pursuit and action Tarleton relied upon secrecy and celerity on the march, for the element of surprise in the days of the flint-lock musket counted much for victory. Fortune sometimes favored him, but in all his operations, up to this time, Tarleton had shown the true cavalry spirit and sought contact with the enemy upon every possible occasion. Though he started under great disadvantages, after arriving in South Carolina he had fought, in turn, and sometimes in combination, the best types of leaders on the American side.

All authorities agree that his services were of inestimable value in keeping alive the loyalty to the Crown of the Tory element in the South.

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On October 10, 1780, Tarleton was ordered to reinforce Major Ferguson wherever he could be found, his absence without communication having given cause for anxiety. Ferguson was the only British partisan who shared with Tarleton in any degree the honors of the campaign of detachments. But Ferguson had met his fate on October 7th, at King's Mountain, at the hands of the over-mountain men.

On October 18, Tarleton obtained information that Sumpter was again on the march with a view to an attack on a detachment of Tories occupying a post a few miles from Ninety-Six. Tarleton marched all day and encamped with every precaution as to secrecy, but a deserter from the 63d Foot, forming part of his force, informed Sumpter of his danger. Sumpter vanished, but Tarleton pursued with what Light Horse Harry Lee has characterized as "Tarleton's accustomed velocity."

Finding that his infantry could not overcome the start obtained by Sumpter, Tarleton left them and pressed forward with one hundred and seventy cavalry-men and eighty mounted infantry. Sumpter realized that he could not cross the Tyger in face of Tarleton, and prepared to fight. He took up a well-chosen position, but by a ruse Tarleton induced Sumpter to quit it to attack him, when by a charge of his dragoons he broke the line and had the advantage until darkness enabled the Americans to withdraw, carrying their wounded commander with them. Tarleton did not go unscathed in this affair, for one of Lord Cornwallis' aides who accompanied the expedition was mortally wounded, two lieutenants of the 63d Foot killed and three wounded, and forty-five non-commissioned officers and privates killed or wounded.

General Daniel Morgan, the famous commander of Virginia riflemen, reported for duty with General Greene's army about this time, and proceeded immediately, with Colonel Washington, against the Tory militia in the Camden district, capturing their commander, Colonel Rugeley, and one hundred of his men.

Lord Cornwallis became very anxious about the force commanded by General Morgan, and invited suggestions from Tarleton. In writing to Tarleton he said:

"I am always sanguine when you are concerned. . . . I wish you would get three legions, and divide yourself into three parts; we can do no good without you."

While the main British force under Cornwallis moved in the direction of King's Mountain, Tarleton, whose legion had been strengthened by fifty men of the 17th Dragoons and two hundred of the 7th Foot, moved toward the Pacolet River, where Morgan was guarding the fords, and succeeded in crossing about six miles above Morgan's camp. Morgan withdrew, and Tarleton immediately took up the pursuit with a view to bringing him to battle before he could effect a crossing of Broad River and form a junction with reinforcements known to be on the way to join him.

Two troops of cavalry were sent forward to harass Morgan's rear guard.

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This had continued only a short time when word was sent back that Morgan was forming his troops for battle.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the battle of Cowpens, as the action is known to all Americans. Suffice it to say that, having satisfied himself as to the proper course, Tarleton proceeded to translate his plans into vivid reality, but he had counted without his host. In pursuance of Morgan's plan, the militia appeared to give ground, and Tarleton ordered a general advance, when the American line faced about and threw the British into confusion. Morgan then ordered a charge, when Tarleton's entire force broke and fled from the field. About fifty officers and men of Tarleton's dragoons rallied around him, and he charged the cavalry of Lieutenant-Colonel Washington to secure some respite. After a personal combat with Washington, Tarleton was forced to join his fleeing troops.

The old war-worn hero of Saratoga and many other fields had administered to Tarleton his first and a most inglorious defeat. The turn in the tide by the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain assumed the proportions of a tidal wave at Cowpens, in the good effect produced in the Colonies where gloom had followed upon the long succession of American defeats. Congratulations were showered upon Morgan, the first being a letter from Otho Holland Williams, the distinguished commander of the Maryland brigade in Greene's army, who also served as deputy adjutant general:

"I rejoice exceedingly at your success. Next to the happiness which a man feels at his own good fortune, is that which attends his friends. I am much better pleased that you have plucked the laurels from the brow of the hitherto fortunate Tarleton, than if he had fallen by the hands of Lucifer. I am delighted that the accumulated honors of a young partisan should be plundered by an old friend. We have had a *feu de joie*, drunk all your healths, swore you were the finest fellows on earth, and love you, if possible, more than ever."

It would be interesting to follow Tarleton's career in detail during the period when Lord Cornwallis and General Greene were playing a game of hide and go seek prior to Cornwallis' determination to abandon the Carolinas and march to Virginia, where, by joining forces with General Phillips, he hoped to render some more tangible service to the British cause. After the capture of Charleston the whole campaign had resolved itself into a species of minor warfare, in a country devoid of all but the barest food and forage needs of a sparse population. All munitions and supplies had to come from distant and meager magazines.

In spite of almost insuperable obstacles, Greene had concentrated about seven thousand men near Guilford Court House and threatened Cornwallis' line of communications to Wilmington.

Cornwallis immediately advanced upon Greene and fought the battle of Guilford Court House. During the battle the brigade of British guards executed a bayonet charge against the Maryland brigade of Continentals, who were supported by Washington's cavalry. The guards were driven back with

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heavy losses, including their commander. Tarleton advanced to the charge and rescued some of the guards' officers who had been captured, but was himself wounded during the action. Though claiming a victory, the British Army was seriously crippled by the large number and the character of its losses. Abandoning the more severely injured, Cornwallis marched to Wilmington encumbered with wounded, many of whom died on the journey. Discouraged with the indecisiveness of his campaign in the Carolinas, Cornwallis now decided to march to Virginia and join the British force sent there from New York and engaged in laying waste the country along the James. He selected a body of sixteen hundred men from what remained of the brigade of guards, the 23d, the 33d, and the second battalion of the 71st Foot, a detachment of the Royal artillery with four guns, Tarleton's legion and two light companies, and the Hessian regiment of Bose, and left the remainder of his troops to be sent by sea to Charleston.

Tarleton marched in advance with one hundred and eighty dragoons and two companies of mounted infantry and spread the news of an exaggerated army following, for which he directed large quantities of supplies, not in existence, to be collected along the line of march. General Greene gave no further consideration to Cornwallis and proceeded with operations against Lord Rawdon's forces to the south. Tarleton met with little resistance and arrived at Halifax, on the Roanoke River, whence spies were sent into Virginia to obtain information of General Phillips' command. Then the situation of Cornwallis was not altogether reassuring, and he wrote to Tarleton:

"You must be sensible that, in the present instance, I put the greatest confidence in you. I trust to your discretion my honor and future happiness. I am convinced you will be on your guard against the sanguine opinions of your friends and your own prejudices. Above all things, attend to dates, and distinguish between is and has been."

As soon as Cornwallis reached Halifax, he ordered Tarleton to cross and locate crossings of the Meherrin and Nottoway, which lay between the Roanoke and Petersburg, the place of rendezvous appointed by General Phillips. Tarleton had marched about four miles from Halifax, when he was overtaken by Earl Cornwallis, attended by six dragoons of his guard. Upon arrival of some American country people, Tarleton was directed by Cornwallis to dismount his men and form them in single rank, for inspection, to facilitate discovery of two men who had committed atrocious outrages the preceding evening. One sergeant and one private were pointed out and accused of rape and robbery. Cornwallis had them taken back to Halifax, summoned a court-martial, gave them an immediate trial, approved the sentence of death, and had it executed on the spot as an indication to the inhabitants and the army of the standards of justice and discipline held by the British commander.

Tarleton reached the Nottoway May 15th. Benedict Arnold, who had assumed command upon the death of General Phillips at Petersburg, now ventured out to meet Cornwallis, who hurried forward to assume command of all

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the British forces with a view to operations against Marquis de La Fayette, who was assembling such American troops as were available to resist the invaders.

Cornwallis directed Tarleton to move forward and obtain intelligence of the American forces. Near Warwick Court House he encountered a party of militia reported as four hundred in number. A heavy downpour of rain prevented the use of their firearms, when Tarleton charged, so that with very slight loss to himself he dispersed the militia.

Having learned of the reinforcements for his army coming from New York, Cornwallis marched to the James and crossed to Westover, the plantation of Colonel Byrd. Unhappily, Benedict Arnold at this time discovered that he had important business in New York and secured leave of absence, thus escaping capture at Yorktown later.

In seeking information Tarleton approached the main American camp, drove in the pickets, and sent a patrol to the rear of it, where a courier was captured with letters from La Fayette addressed to General Greene, Baron Steuben, Governor Thomas Jefferson, and others.

While the main British Army was in Hanover, and La Fayette, with the Americans, was between them and Fredericksburg, Cornwallis sent Tarleton to break up the Virginia Assembly at Charlottesville. Tarleton, with one hundred and eighty cavalrymen and seventy mounted infantrymen, proceeded between the North and South Anna. He halted near Louisa Court House at 11 o'clock the first night and resumed the march at 2 in the morning. Before daylight he captured and destroyed a train of twelve wagons loaded with arms and much needed clothing for the Continentals of General Greene's army. Tarleton believed that, having marched seventy miles in twenty-four hours, with every precaution he would be enabled to effect a complete surprise, but he found the ford at the Rivanna was guarded. The advance charged across the river with slight loss and drove away the guard. Tarleton followed, and as soon as one hundred cavalrymen had crossed he moved rapidly forward and galloped into Charlottesville. Seven members of the assembly were secured, but Governor Jefferson had observed the march of the British from his house and made his escape. The British and Hessian prisoners captured at Saratoga had long been held in cantonments near Charlottesville, but recently had been removed. A few who had been allowed to find employment in the country came in and joined Tarleton, who now returned to Cornwallis' camp.

Tarleton marched with the army to Richmond, covering the left flank, and then took post at Meadow Bridge. The British Army left Richmond June 20, 1781, and marched by way of Bottom's Bridge and New Kent Court House to Williamsburg.

Early on June 26th Tarleton proceeded with his legion to Burwell's Ferry, on the James, but before the horses were unsaddled the sound of musketry and cannon indicated an attack on the British. A courier arrived soon with urgent orders for Tarleton to rejoin Cornwallis. There still remain the scars of this incursion, in the shape of a mahogany stair rail in the Grove, the once

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famous home of the Burwells, which was hacked by the sabers of the angry and disappointed dragoons.

Sir Henry Clinton, having some concern about his hold on New York, now desired Cornwallis to return some of the troops, and he decided to withdraw from Williamsburg and take post at Portsmouth.

To execute this movement it was necessary to cross the James, and James Island, the site of old Jamestown, was selected as the place for crossing.

Cornwallis began ferrying his wheel transportation and stores across to Cobham on July 5th. Early the following morning Tarleton sent out foragers, who returned with information that La Fayette's troops were advancing on the British position. Tarleton quickly arranged to take the Americans at a disadvantage, and while Cornwallis placed his infantry in concealment Tarleton sent a negro with one of his dragoons, posing as a deserter, to communicate that the British had crossed the James, except Tarleton's command. Whether deceived or not, the Americans crossed the swamps and moved against Tarleton's line, which fell back through the intervals, when the infantry rose up and moved to the attack, the 46th, 76th, and 80th on the left, with the brigade of guards, Yorke's brigade, and the Hessians on the right. Marquis de La Fayette withdrew after the action to Green Spring, the former place of abode, a century previous, of Lord Berkshire, Colonial Governor of Virginia. Cornwallis did not follow, but contented himself with continuing his movement across the James.

On July 9th Tarleton left the army at Cobham under orders to proceed to Prince Edward Court House and thence to Bedford County to destroy supplies. After a march of four hundred miles in fifteen days, he rejoined the army and reported that—

"The stores destroyed, either of a public or private nature, were not in quantity or value equivalent to the damage sustained in the skirmishes on the route, and the loss of men and horses by the excessive heat of the climate."

Tarleton allowed himself little rest on this raid, for his old enemy, Daniel Morgan, and Anthony Wayne were after him.

Under instructions from higher authority, Cornwallis abandoned Portsmouth and sailed around to Yorktown. Tarleton was ferried across to Hampton, where the horses were jumped overboard and landed without accident. Tarleton was assigned to look after the country between Hampton and Williamsburg, while Simcoe, with his rangers, performed a like service at Gloucester, on the opposite side of York River from Yorktown.

Tarleton had roved at will through the Carolinas, to find himself, at the end, confronted with videttes of the American and French troops marching into position for the siege of Yorktown.

On October 2, 1781, the American and French generals were observed reconnoitering the British defenses with a view to beginning the attack. On the evening of that day Tarleton's cavalry and mounted infantry were sent across the York River to Gloucester, and on the morning of October 3d

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foraging parties from all organizations were sent out. Having loaded the wagons and pack-horses, the infantry escorted them within the fortified lines, while Tarleton prepared an ambuscade for some American horsemen seen in the distance. Tarleton's patrol now reported some French hussars in sight. Tarleton's and Simcoe's dragoons were then posted in a wood, while Tarleton went forward with a patrol to reconnoiter the enemy, who turned out to be the Duke de Lauzun's hussars and who immediately charged. In the mêlée one of De Lauzun's hussars thrust his lance into a British dragoon's horse, which plunged against Tarleton's horse and threw him to the ground, unhorsing Tarleton. The incident was witnessed by Tarleton's dragoons, who came forward at full speed, but arrived in such disorder as to be unable to make an impression upon the French hussars. During this mêlée Tarleton secured another horse, and, observing the disordered condition of his own troopers, he ordered a retreat. Tarleton's mounted infantry then came forward, dismounted at three hundred yards, and, taking up a position in a thicket, opened fire on the French hussars and enabled Tarleton to rally his dragoons. Tarleton then retreated to Gloucester and reported a loss of one officer and eleven men. There had been some bantering as to what would happen when Tarleton and De Lauzun should meet. In his memoirs the Duke wrote of the affair just described from Tarleton's story:

"I had not gone a hundred paces, when I heard my advance guards firing pistols. I advanced at full gallop to look for ground on which I could arrange my troops for battle. On arriving I perceived the English cavalry three times more numerous than mine; I charged it without stopping, and we came together. Tarleton picked me out and came at me with his pistol raised. We were going to fight between our respective troops when his horse was thrown down by one of his dragoons, who was being pursued by one of my lancers. I ran on him to take him prisoner. A company of English dragoons threw itself between us and protected his retreat; his horse was left to me. He charged me a second time, without breaking my ranks; I charged him a third time, upset a portion of his cavalry, and pursued him to the intrenchments of Gloucester."

Among De Lauzun's casualties was a wounded aide, Baron de Robeck, a young Swedish officer fighting under the French flag for America and the ancestor of the present Admiral Sir John de Robeck, recently commanding the British Mediterranean fleet.

This was Tarleton's last fight on American soil. He continued in command of the post at Gloucester, having besides his own legion that of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe and the 80th Foot.

The arrival of Count de Grasse's fleet in Chesapeake Bay lost control of the sea to the British, deranged the plans of their generals, discouraged the loyalist or Tory element in the Colonies, and was the signal blow that finally assured the independence of the Colonies. No officer of the British Army had a clearer view of the situation confronting Lord Cornwallis than Tarleton,

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who had favored abandoning Yorktown, crossing to Gloucester, seizing horses to mount all the men physically fit, and making an attempt to escape from the coil encompassing them. Cornwallis did give the order and begin the crossing of his army at night, but during the passage of the second contingent a violent squall separated the boats, and Cornwallis, becoming discouraged, brought back the first contingent, which had landed at Gloucester. This rung down the curtain of hope on the British troops who had for so many years borne the burden of England's efforts to prevent the independence of America. Cornwallis surrendered, and Tarleton's late enemy, the Duke de Lauzun, was sent on the frigate *La Surveillante* to convey the news to France, his legion cavalry remaining at Hampton. The British fortifications were destroyed and headquarters established at Williamsburg, with the regiments of Bourbonnais and Royal Deux Ponts in garrison there, while the regiment of Soissonnais and the grenadier companies and chasseurs of Saintonge continued at Yorktown, the remaining companies of Saintonge being billeted between Yorktown and Hampton.

In passing, it may be remarked that Lord Cornwallis had the clearest vision of the task upon which they were embarked of any of the British generals who commanded in America. His surrender at Yorktown did not lose him the esteem of the British Ministry, and during the remainder of his life he was called from one post of honor to another. He was selected to untangle the snarl in the affairs of India after the recall of Warren Hastings, and later, when increased age warned him to decline, he again reluctantly went to India as Governor General, and died there soon after inaugurating important reforms. He was a high-minded and gallant soldier, whose code of ethics embraced all that was fair and generous in war, not inconsistent with the cause in which he had drawn the sword.



# A Study of the Relationship between the Cavalry and the Air Service in Reconnaissance\*

BY

Captain EDWARD M. FICKETT, Cavalry

WHILE it has always been essential that an army have knowledge of the strength, tactics, and dispositions of its opposing armies, and of the terrain over which the army expects to operate, the complex character of modern warfare has made it necessary that an army of today have the most complete and detailed information of the enemy's entire war-effort and of the terrain. For this purpose modern armies have built up a highly specialized Service of Information, which is charged with the procurement of this essential information in both peace and war on actual or probable enemies. The development of this highly specialized service has not, however, in any way lessened the responsibility of the officer of all classes and of the commanders of all bodies of troops to use every effort to procure independently that necessary or valuable information upon which their operations may be based. These developments have increased, rather than lessened, the responsibilities of Cavalry and Air Service troops in the matter of reconnaissance, and particularly emphasize the vital necessity of co-operation between these two "seeing" services. This co-operation cannot be effective unless the Cavalry knows the possibilities and limitations of the Air Service, has a general idea of its methods, and a very close liaison between the two services. Similarly, the Air Service must have a like knowledge of the Cavalry. It is not argued that the sole and primary purpose of these two services is the procurement of information, but this is one of their primary missions, and as such is the subject of this discussion.

Reconnaissance according to the Field Service Regulations, is "the term used to designate the work of troops or individuals when gathering information in the field." This definition has since the issuance of these regulations been restricted and redefined by the General Service Schools as "the procurement in the field of information of military value by recognized military personnel sent out from a command. It seeks to gain information on which to base strategical combinations and maneuvers or tactical operations." Of all the sources of information which are available to the Intelligence Section of the General Staff in operations, reconnaissance and observation are the most important, since this

\* This essay was awarded the second prize in the recent Prize Essay Contest.

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information, as a rule, embodies actual facts, from which definite conclusions may be drawn. But, in order that the information obtained by reconnaissance and observation may be readily understood by those who are to use it, the personnel in the field must have knowledge of what is desired and present the information secured accordingly. Hence the necessity for co-operation between the Cavalry and the Air Service and the necessity for each of these to know what the other is doing and can do, and what the Intelligence Sections of the General Staff desire.

The General Service Schools classify reconnaissance as distant, or strategical; close, or tactical; and battle reconnaissance, each of which, for our purpose, may be considered in two parts—*e. g.*, air and ground. Distant or strategical reconnaissance is generally ordered by the higher commanders with the purpose of securing the necessary information upon which to base strategical plans and decisions for the subsequent maneuvering and combat. It is of importance at all times, but is essential during the opening phases of the operation. It is usually carried out by the Air Service and large bodies of Cavalry. The usual missions of distant reconnaissance, as stated by the General Service Schools, include “the determination of the areas of concentration of the enemy’s forces; the strength, general composition, routes, and direction of movement of each of the enemy’s main columns; the progress, depth, and width of the movement; the location and configuration of the enemy’s position and his defensive organization; the location and strength of his general reserves or mass of maneuver; his lines of supply and administrative establishments. Distant reconnaissance missions also include verifying and supplementing information already on hand concerning the topographic, geographic, economic, and political features of the terrain passed over in the execution of the primary mission.”

Close, or tactical, reconnaissance is necessary to, and should be ordered by, commanders of units of any size of all arms when the opposing forces are within striking distance of each other. This also is a Cavalry and Air Service function for the command as a whole, though each arm performs it for its own particular purpose. Missions of this class of reconnaissance include, quoting again from the General Service Schools mailing list matter, “the determination of the details of the location, distribution, strength, composition, and movements of the enemy; the location of his flanks and local reserves; his local defensive organization, local supply arrangements, equipment, training, physical condition, and morale; the making of detailed examinations of the terrain and inquiry into local resources; and the gaining of any other information necessary to the preparation of the tactical plan and the proper conduct of the combat.”

Battle reconnaissance is necessary to the combat of units of all arms and is carried out by these troops during combat. It has for its object the determination of changes in the situation from that established by tactical reconnaissance and during the course of the operation. Battle reconnaissance to the flanks is of especial importance, and it is here that the Cavalry is normally used

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as it is withdrawn from tactical reconnaissance to the front. These merge one into another as the operation proceeds successively, strategic into tactical, and tactical into battle, but in each the faith of the commander is pinned to the Cavalry and the Air Service.

Thus it is evident that effective reconnaissance requires the proper utilization of Cavalry and Air Service and the other arms upon occasion, each supplementing the other. In the preparatory stages of the operation the Air Service initiates the reconnaissance and locates the main enemy forces in order to determine the line of advance of the Cavalry elements. The reconnaissance activities of the Air Service fall into the main classifications outlined above, but each also consists of visual and photographic reconnaissance. It is in the proper exploitation of the latter that the Cavalry is particularly interested.

There are, in addition, two other classifications of aerial reconnaissance, namely, command reconnaissance, or that especially ordered in an emergency by the commander having Air Service at his disposal, for the purpose of quickly verifying or supplementing other information, and artillery reconnaissance, or spotting. These are without the limits of the present discussion.

The activities of the Air Service in reconnaissance are of the greatest value and cannot be minimized, but in order for it to be effective it must be supplemented by the work of ground troops. It covers broad areas in great depth, but its observation can hardly be continuous except under the most favorable operating conditions. Visual reconnaissance by the Air Service furnishes a general picture of the situation, with a more detailed study of the particular missions assigned, but the territory to be covered is so great that it is impossible for even the best trained observer to see and record all things which may be transpiring in the area traversed; hence negative information reported by the Air Service cannot be conclusive until supplemented by physical examination by ground troops, particularly of areas not easily reconnoitered from the air. Adverse weather conditions also restrict the usefulness of visual aerial reconnaissance, but the developments of photography are such now that good photographic reconnaissance can be secured where even visual reconnaissance is severely handicapped. Weather conditions of this character, therefore, should not be allowed to interfere with such reconnaissance should the tactical situation demand it. The Air Service cannot secure details, such as identifications, strength, and composition of units, nor their intentions; likewise it is difficult to obtain exact dispositions of units by air reconnaissance.

Thus the question narrows down to: What can the Cavalry best do toward the accomplishment of the above outlined missions in each class of reconnaissance, what can the Air Service do best, and how can each best supplement the work of the other? The most graphic way to scrutinize this question is possibly by a tabulation, as follows:

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### *Strategic Reconnaissance*

Mission.	Service best equipped to perform mission and means used.	Reason.
Areas of concentration of enemy.	Air (visual).....	These areas are denied to formed troops in the early stages of the combat; other sources are more or less unreliable.
Enemy strength and general composition.	Air (visual).....	The Air Service, for the same reason, can secure data more nearly correct than can be secured from observers, in most cases, in the early stages of an operation; the information from all sources must be collated.
Routes and direction of movement of each of enemy's main columns.	Air (visual and photographic).	Ground troops are often deceived as to the main effort unless they are able to penetrate very definitely the enemy's cavalry screen.
Progress, depth, and width of movement.	Cavalry (contact elements).	Can best determine the width and progress of the movements by the establishment and maintenance of contact.
Location and configuration of enemy's position and his defensive organization.	Air (visual and photographic).	Can best determine the depth of the movement for reasons outlined above.
Location and strength of general reserves or mass of maneuver.	Cavalry (intelligence personnel). Air (visual and photographic, especially the latter).	Each can determine a part of this requirement, and the photographic reconnaissance of the Air Service in this case is of the utmost value, but in the present stage of photography ground troops <i>must</i> supplement the interpretative work of the Air Service by ground interpretation.
Lines of supply and administrative establishments.	Air (visual)..... Cavalry (as a result of successful penetration of the enemy cavalry screen). Air (photographic and visual).	Difficult to secure by any service, but more available to the Air Service.
		Particularly important that these be photographed and made a part of map information for the use of Artillery and Air Service commanders in long-distance bombardment.

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### *Strategic Reconnaissance—(Continued)*

Mission.	Service best equipped to perform mission and means used.	Reason.
Verification and supplementing of information on: topographic and geographic characteristics of terrain.	Air (photographic) .. Cavalry (intelligence personnel). Engineers (topographers).	One of the pre-eminent functions of the Air Service is reconnaissance of this character, which, after interpretation by trained ground troops, is incorporated in map form.
economic and political characteristics.	This is distinctly a function of ground troops and should be made the subject of special reports by the intelligence personnel of these troops.	

All of the above reasoning is based upon the assumption that the cavalry screens of the two opposing armies are, to a certain extent, neutralizing each other, thus permitting the cavalry engaged in strategic reconnaissance to ascertain little more than the general width, rate of progress, and composition, strength, organization, etc., of the opposing screening elements. Prisoners will help some, but their statements must be checked. At the same time it must also be assumed that the Air Service of each army is about equally active. Unless, therefore, we are able first to defeat or secure the superiority over the enemy in the air, we cannot hope to obtain any great quantity of reliable information on the opposing army. Similarly, we must admit his ability to keep our Air Service at a considerable height by anti-aircraft, as we intend to do the same. The same process of reasoning applies to tactical reconnaissance. In other words, we cannot assume that while we know what the enemy is doing, he does not know what we are doing, unless we take the necessary steps to insure this security. These are: the establishment and maintenance of contact at all times, the defeat or the rendering of the enemy's air force inferior, and the penetration of the enemy's cavalry screen, at the same time maintaining our own. In order to study graphically the value of the services in the various missions included in tactical reconnaissance, there follows a tabulation similar to that prepared for the study of strategical reconnaissance:

### *Tactical Reconnaissance*

Mission.	Service best equipped to perform mission and means used.	Reason.
Details of the location, distribution, strength, composition, and movements of the enemy.	Cavalry, reconnaissance and combat patrols, scouts, observers.	This is a large order and is one of the most important of the tactical reconnaissance missions; each of the reconnaissance services is

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### *Tactical Reconnaissance—(Continued)*

Mission.	Service best equipped to perform mission and means used.	Reason.
Location of flanks and local reserves of the enemy.	Air, visual, except in the location of enemy forces, where photographic is valuable.	nearly co-ordinate, one with the other. The Cavalry is considered first because a great portion of this information is incapable of definite determination without combat.
Local defensive organization of the enemy. Local supply arrangements.	Air, visual, and Cavalry.	If the Cavalry has properly accomplished its missions, as determined by the results of the preceding strategic reconnaissance, this information is immediately available at all times; if not, visual reconnaissance by the Air Service must make up the deficiency. Both should supplement each other, however, and it is the duty of both.
Equipment, training, physical condition, and morale.	Air, photographic, and ground troops.	The most efficient solution of this mission is by the aerial photography of the organized area, its interpretation by the Air Service observers, and checking and reinterpretation by ground troops in the course of their reconnaissance work, for final compilation in map form preparatory for the attack.
Ground troops, especially Cavalry.		Vigorous and aggressive cavalry reconnaissance, such as that conducted by the famous leaders of the Confederate cavalry during the Civil War, are the only effective solution of this mission during war of movement. During stabilized situations, all troops have their opportunity to perform this class of reconnaissance. It is impossible for the Air Service to assist here except by deduction from the results of other missions.

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### *Tactical Reconnaissance—(Continued)*

Mission.	Service best equipped to perform mission and means used.	Reason.
Detailed examinations of the terrain.	Ground troops, based on map information, supplemented by air photography.	Aërial photography is excellent for this purpose, in that it gives an excellent detailed study of the area, which when compared with the map will reveal startling facts, but the interpretation of aërial photographs is an art and many things are subject to some doubt, unless all points are definitely verified by ground troops. Here is one of the greatest opportunities for co-operative activity by the Air Service and Cavalry.
Inquiry into local resources and other information.	Due to the general nature of this statement, it necessarily includes all services, but when used in this classification of reconnaissance, the Cavalry is the arm which is in the most favorable position to secure such information, from the very nature of its mission.	

The mobility of Cavalry, and at the same time its ability to investigate into and definitely determine the status of the enemy forces and the conformation of the ground, practically requires the accomplishment of these missions for the command as a whole by the Cavalry. However, each arm and each commander will have its own reconnaissance elements out and each of them will secure portions of the above information. The effort here is only to present the general relationships. In similar manner, as the operation develops and the actual combat commences, so does tactical reconnaissance merge into battle reconnaissance. For the Cavalry, this normally consists in withdrawing to the designated flank or flanks and continuing the reconnaissance for the protection of the flanks of the main forces, at the same time seeking anxiously for an opportunity to exploit a false move by the enemy, his retreat, or to attack other Cavalry objectives. The battle reconnaissance of the Air Service, however, is actually what is separately known as command reconnaissance and artillery reconnaissance. Aside from these two, there is little actual battle reconnaissance of the Air Service, except for that portion which is assigned or attached

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to and is accompanying the Cavalry on its flanking and exploitation operations. Hence we have in battle reconnaissance perhaps the closest relation between the Cavalry and the Air Service, for in this work it is the moment that counts, and action must be immediate. This time element, therefore, precludes the use of photography, except as the situation becomes more stabilized and positions are occupied for a considerable period, when air photographic reconnaissance assumes a greater importance. The distinction between tactical and battle reconnaissance must be kept clearly in mind in this connection, and also the fact that a great proportion of the aërial battle reconnaissance is conducted under the name of command and artillery reconnaissance by the units in the line, leaving for aërial battle reconnaissance the above-stated employment and in addition employment in the determination of the reserves and their movement and the mass of maneuver.

From the above comparative study of the relations of the Cavalry and Air Service in the three main classifications of reconnaissance, it is possible to arrive at the following conclusions, which are based on the reasoning set forth in that study. Naturally, if the reasoning is in error, the conclusions must be also; but it is thought that the principles are sound.

First. In strategical or distant reconnaissance it appears that the army is dependent upon the activities of the Air Service in visual reconnaissance for the determination of the general direction of march of the Cavalry screen and the relative strength of the component parts thereof. In fact, we are dependent upon the Air Service primarily for nearly all of the essentially military information which is obtainable by strategical reconnaissance, except the exact determination of the width of the movement, his determination along certain lines (that is, his determination to advance on portions of his general line of advance, while in others his effort is less determined and is not backed up in force; in other words, the locating of the line of his contemplated main efforts), his intentions, the characteristics of the terrain, and the political and economic character of the country as related to the enemy war effort. These latter are the function of the Cavalry screen—that is, cavalry and its supporting troops—and can only be accomplished by these troops.

Second. In tactical or close reconnaissance we arrive at a point where the ground troops, especially the Cavalry, are in a position to secure the definite, detailed information which in many cases can only be determined by actual combat. The activities of the ground troops, while directed toward the attainment of certain definite, detailed missions, are guided by, and base a great many of their premises upon, the results of the aërial tactical reconnaissance missions, especially the photographic missions. This latter is particularly true as the situation tends toward stabilization, with its consequent high organization handicapping the mobility of cavalry and rendering very difficult the work of the ground reconnaissance agencies without proper direction, which can only come from a study of the results of aërial photographic reconnaissance upon which to base orders for the accomplishment of definite missions by the ground agencies.

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Thus, in tactical reconnaissance the importance of the closest co-ordination and liaison between the Air Service and the Cavalry is apparent, and the necessity for the individual officers of both services to have a knowledge of the fundamental principles and capabilities of the other becomes self-evident. The cavalry officer should have sufficient knowledge of the appearance of the ground from the air and of the interpretation of aerial photography—in fact, of the possibilities of aerial photography as a whole—that he may intelligently base the operations of his reconnaissance elements on this class of information from the Air Service. Similarly, the Air Service officer should have sufficient knowledge of the operations and difficulties of ground troops that he may be able to give the proper weight to information of various classes that he may secure, and to see in apparently unrelated or immaterial activities a relation which may be of the greatest importance to the ground commander. The two must go hand in hand. The best reconnaissance of the Air Service, either visual or photographic, is seldom conclusive without ground confirmation or check; similarly, with ground information. In addition, the Air Service must be able to readily recognize those critical points of the terrain which might cause embarrassment to the operations, to make such photographic reconnaissance of them as may be necessary, and to be able to make the preliminary interpretation and report upon these points.

Third. In battle reconnaissance the governing element is time; hence, again the necessity for close and continual liaison between air and ground and thorough understanding of each by the other.

In the ideal reconnaissance activity the Cavalry and Air Service, as the reconnaissance elements *per se*, work together for the information of the command as a whole. It has been my observation in many studies of this subject that the idea is left in the mind of the student that each is working more or less independently for its own information, secondarily for the information of the command as a whole, less so of the Air Service than of the Cavalry. The principle to be emphasized is that stated above—that is, information for the whole of the command. For the purpose of illustrating, therefore, how the Cavalry can supplement the Air Service in reconnaissance, the following brief explanation of aerial photographic reconnaissance may not be amiss:

The Infantry Divisional Air Service consists of a headquarters, observation squadron, photo section, and air intelligence section. There is no Cavalry Divisional Air Service assigned to the division at the present time. It is assumed, however, that the necessary elements would be assigned from the corps or the army upon the organization of the Cavalry screen. The air intelligence office, commanding the air intelligence section, actually functions in operations as a part of the divisional G-2 section and as the air adviser to G-2. His work and the work of his section correspond to the work and duties of the intelligence section of the Cavalry unit, in that he also is the intelligence officer of the air officer and consequently is the adviser of his commander on intelligence and particularly reconnaissance matters. Thus he is in charge of all aerial photo-

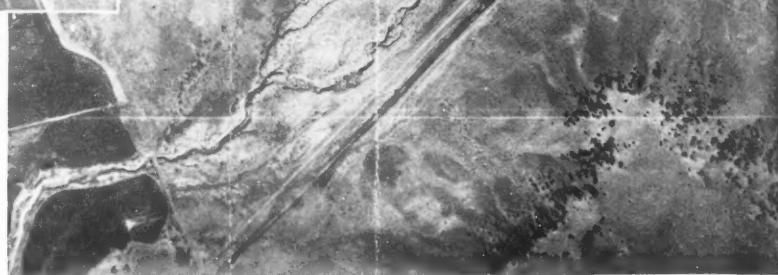


PLATE II



PLATE II

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAVALRY AND AIR SERVICE

graphic and visual reconnaissance, but he is particularly charged with the operation of the former.

The photo section is the organization created for the mechanical handling of the photographic equipment, its installation, care, repair, the development and printing of negatives, their filing, etc. There are two main classes of aerial photographs—vertical and oblique. These classes are based upon the position of the camera in the ship and are self-explanatory. Vertical photographs may be pin-points—that is, single photographs covering a limited area for a particular purpose; stereoscopic—that is, two photographs covering practically the same area from a slightly different position, in order to see the relief more plainly; mosaics, or series of photographs flown, covering a considerable area, each overlapping the other, producing when completed a more or less accurate picture of the terrain covered, depending upon the boldness and change of the relief; and those taken for photographic mapping purposes, the aerial procedure for which is practically the same as for mosaic work, but the map is compiled from each photograph successively rather than laying them down in a mosaic in order to eliminate the errors incident to the construction of the mosaic and the variation in the relief. An example of the first is shown in Plate I, and an abbreviated example of mosaic work is illustrated in Plate II. These are both examples of work with the single-lens camera.

The multiple-lens camera is far superior to the single-lens for photographic mapping or the topographic reconnaissance of an area; but since all exposures but the one vertical must be transformed to the vertical before they are subject to interpretation, and since the equipment is considerably more bulky, this is not so well adapted to rapid reconnaissance of the more restricted areas. Oblique photographs may be pin-points, or single photographs of a limited area; stereoscopic, the same as vertical stereoscopic; or panoramic—that is, a series of obliques taken at about the same angle for the purpose of showing a long line. An illustration of an oblique photograph is seen in Plate III.

It is very clear, or should be to the average officer, that the information contained in Plate I is not sufficient upon which to base a statement that there is a ford or crossing of the river at this point. The statement must be verified by the ground troops by actual testing. Similarly, the mosaic, Plate II, shows a railroad paralleled by a road entering a pass through a group of commanding mountains. This would be a critical point to military forces attempting to advance through this pass or use the railroad, and as such would warrant especial consideration as the location of a possible strong enemy defense. Without ground reconnaissance, the information contained in this mosaic is more or less misleading and especially is it incomplete. Try to use this as a map upon which the probable dispositions of friendly and enemy forces are spotted and note what essential information is lacking. This lacking information is the information which the ground troops must obtain. It is often said that a proper combination of vertical and oblique or stereoscopic vertical and oblique photographs will give the same result without the necessity for enter-

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ing the area with ground troops at all. Test after test has shown that certain essential elements are always in doubt if not lacking altogether. The ground troops must supply this information by the actual entrance of the area or by actual reconnaissance. The only ground troops whose scrutiny will be of service to the command, due to their position in the operation, are the Cavalry. Hence the necessity for the close co-ordination between Air Service and Cavalry, and the necessity for the training of each in the fundamental principles of the other.

Thus the Cavalry has acquired new responsibilities and been relieved of old; it has gained the duty of training its personnel in the study and interpretation of aerial photographs by actual comparison with the map and ground; it has gained eyes in three dimensions, where it formerly had two; it is now charged with the checking of definite information, where formerly it traveled on rumor. It has lost a great portion of its responsibilities in strategic reconnaissance and the Air Service has taken them over, but it has gained responsibilities in tactical reconnaissance which more than overbalance the responsibilities lost. Until the Cavalry begins to train its officers and men in the fundamental principles of interpretation of terrain from both ground and air and the recognition of ground forms in air photographs, the Cavalry is not fitting itself for one of its paramount duties in time of war. Similarly, without proper co-ordination and direction, both Air Service and Cavalry will fail in their support of each other. This co-ordinating agency is the second, or intelligence, section of all staffs. The duty is put squarely up to it in A. R. 10-15 and cannot be evaded. If, then, without Air Service we are blind, as one has stated it, without Cavalry we are doubly blind. In training our Cavalry in reconnaissance, our motto might well be, "Look and ye shall see, seek and ye shall find."

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## The Ethics of Preparedness

BY

Colonel J. P. FYFFE, 109th Cavalry, Tennessee National Guard

(The following address was delivered before the class in ethics at the All Souls Unitarian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

**I**N a far country, in fair weather, there was a wedding in high life, and all the neighbors were invited to the feast following the wedding. The young men and maidens went out to meet the wedding party in the late evening, but the bride, then as now, found it necessary to take a little more time over her toilet, so that the bride and the bridegroom did not arrive at their new home for the feast until a late hour.

Among the young people who assembled on the highway to meet the party were ten young virgins, and while they awaited the coming of the wedding

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party they lay down under a spreading tree upon the grass to take a nap, leaving their lamps burning. When the wedding party arrived and the virgins were awakened by the noisy greetings, five of them, who had taken the precaution beforehand, while the market-place was yet open, to fill their lamps and provide themselves with extra oil, were ready to join the merrymakers. The other five, who took a chance on the earlier arrival of their hosts, had not provided oil so that they had to leave the assembly and seek a new supply wherever they could find it, and of course they had to pay war prices to get it at that time of night. The result was that the five wise virgins entered the castle and enjoyed the party, and the gates to the castle were closed, so that the five foolish virgins not only bought oil at a high price, but missed the fun.

The United States, in most of its wars, has played the part of the foolish virgins. Both its men and its supplies for these emergencies have been purchased at such a late hour that the price has been exorbitant.

There has grown up of late years a new school of thought, which decries patriotism and bids us replace it with a kind of brotherly love broad enough to include all mankind of every race and nationality, coupling with it the doctrine of non-resistance. These views are not held altogether, or perhaps to any great extent, by the thoughtless and the fad-followers, but are participated in by many of our leading thinkers. They say we must not give the boy a tin sword to play with, for we teach him at an early age to think of war. We must not give him a toy gun, lest we teach him to kill.

This modern school tells us we must not have an army, for in its strength we will find confidence to wage war. They do not want us to feed upon the meat that Cæsar fed upon, lest we fill our coffers with the fruits of conquest. They say the world must get over its age-old idea of settling differences by conflict and learn that modern progress leads to a better way. The army rifle must go the way of the dueling pistol and brotherly love must take the place of international hate and jealousy. May God speed the coming of that day. But is it here now? If we alone follow these views and learn to war no more, we but open the gates of Troy and our destruction will be certain. A considerable part of their argument is based upon dogmatic theological doctrine. They proclaim Christ as the Prince of Peace, losing sight of the fact that Christ Himself said, according to the Gospel of St. Matthew:

"Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword."

The Bible, from beginning to end, teaches us that God has used famine and pestilence and the sword as His own weapons for the disciplining of the nations.

The whole world is in accord in wanting peace, but we differ in the method of obtaining it; and while we all cry, "Peace, peace" there is no peace. So far, civilization has made progress only through the purification of its politics by war. Protracted periods of peace result in the accumulation of wealth by a

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few, who are possessed of that peculiar cunning by which it is acquired, at the expense of the less fortunate.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

China is our best example of a nation too proud to fight, as Germany was our best example of one too willing to fight. There is a happy medium to be found in a strong, well-balanced nation that is ready to defend its own rights, but does not covet that which belongs to another.

They tell us that by thinking thoughts of peace we shall accomplish peace. This will be true when our thoughts and prayers have accomplished an effective organization that will maintain world order. Stonewall Jackson was a man of strong religious convictions, and always opened his battles with prayer. He put much trust in God, but he saw to it that his men kept their powder dry. Let us likewise pray for peace, but at the same time have a little powder and keep it dry.

The farmer plants his corn and cotton, and after it is up he thins out the rows, leaving only the sturdiest stalks to reach maturity. So God thins down the nations of the earth, leaving only the sturdiest, destroying all who have become profitless and weak, leaving room for the others to grow. Then, since it is the survival of the fittest, let us, as a nation, be among the fittest. Let us keep our lamps trimmed and burning till the Bridegroom comes.

They tell us not to put into our school histories portraits of our military heroes or stories of our wars. Shall we forbid the Sunday-school teacher from reading to her class from the Bible how Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt and how the army of Pharaoh was swallowed up in the Red Sea? Shall it be ungodly for her to tell them the story of how Lot and his family were captured by five kings and carried away into captivity, and how Father Abraham mustered his own private standing army, overcame the five kings, and liberated his nephew. Shall she not unfold to them something of the wonderful doings of that great general who, with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, overcame the Midianites? Is it unwise in this modern civilization to let our growing boys read from the Bible the wonderful story of that great actor and warrior, King David, the anointed of the Lord? They would have us tell the story of Nero and all that is horrible concerning war, but not of the patriotism of those who overcame Nero. We cannot agree to rob history of its story of wars; we would not forget Rienzi, the Roman, or Leonidas and his Spartan brethren who held the pass at Thermopylæ, or Horatius at the bridge, nor the battle of Marathon. We cannot forget Runnymede or John of Gaunt and the birth of Magna Charta; we would not still the voice that makes our school walls echo with

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,  
Scots wham Bruce has often led,  
Welcome to your gory bed,  
Or to joyous victorie."

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Generations yet unborn will witness the rise and fall of their Roman empires, experience their reformations, and raise the flag of freedom over their revolutions. Freemen in generations to come will sign declarations of independence and find them worth fighting for; wars are but the milestones on the road to higher civilization. One day this road will lead us to the halcyon city of perfect peace, when the milestones will be no longer needed. We thought we were nearing that goal in the long period of peace prior to 1914. We forgot that Christ said, "I come not to bring peace, but a sword," and in verification of His declaration we had the greatest war the world has ever known, at a time when we thought no more wars possible.

We thought we had fought this great fight to end wars, and sat down around the peace table to write its obituary; but nations and men were not ready for it; so war still rages, while our friends cry peace, peace; but there is no peace. Alfred Tennyson dreamed a dream that seemed near to come true, when Woodrow Wilson tried at Versailles to materialize it. Wilson like Tennyson,

"Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sail,  
Pilots of a purple twilight dropping down with costly veil;  
Heard the heavens filled with shouting and there rained a ghastly dew,  
From the nation's airy navies, grappling in the central blue.  
Far along the world-wide whispers of the south winds, rushing warm,  
With the standards of the people plunging through the thunderstorm."

Here our world experiences stop, but Wilson's magnetism and the poet went on:

"Till the war-drums throb no longer and the battle flags were furled,  
In the parliament of men, the federation of the world.  
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,  
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapped in universal law."

It was a beautiful dream, a wonderful picture, and let us all pray for its ultimate fulfillment; but until the time comes when the earth shall be "lapped in universal law," it behooves us, in the name of freedom and for the sake of our homes, to have a little powder on hand and keep it dry.

This nation needs to be prepared for self-defense, but it does not require a large standing army to burden the taxpayers. It was the view of the founders of our government, and so set down, that "a well-regulated militia is the true safeguard of a free people." And the national defense act, under which we are now attempting to organize militia and the national reserves, only modernizes the law that required every male citizen to keep and own a match-lock or fire-lock and powder-horn. These forces represent a body of citizens who do the voting and, if occasion requires, are prepared to do the fighting they voted for.

We were led into the last war because we had the reputation of being unprepared. Had the Kaiser believed that in twelve months the Americans could raise, arm, and equip an army of four million men, send two million of them across the ocean to confront his own legions along the battle lines in Flanders, no German submarine would have torpedoed an American ship or ship carry-

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ing American passengers. A little preparedness would have been a valuable asset in our argument with the Kaiser.

For Tennyson's vision let us substitute another: We have seen at Germany's behest the new Russian republic overthrown by Lenin and Trotsky and bolshevism established, together with the Third Internationale, which is preaching the same doctrine of international brotherhood that our advanced thinkers at home are preaching, except the Bolsheviks would use force to compel world mastery, while our friends would use only the hypnotic power of thought. After Germany became a republic the effort to spread Bolshevism in that country failed. A very pronounced effort to have it take root in America likewise failed.

But what of the Turk who, "at midnight, in his guarded tent was dreaming of the hour when Greece, her knee in supppliance bent, should tremble at his power"? The Russian Bolsheviks gave the Turk his start. Italy and France handed over to him vast stores of munitions, and he has marched back to his former position astride the Dardanelles, and now dreams of taking again his lost provinces in the Balkans. It is not a far cry to an allegiance between Russia, Turkey, Germany, and possibly other European nations, leading to the control of all Europe under the insidious doctrines of the Third Internationale. If this should happen, the old balance of power equation would be the Third Internationale *versus* the Anglo-Saxon world, to complete the picture of an earth lapped in universal unrest.

Lest you think this political alignment visionary, contemplate the interior economy of the nations involved. Here and in western Europe we want peace, because our hearts and minds are involved in the pursuit of health, wealth, and happiness; manufacturing, commerce, agriculture enlist our interest and we do not care to be disturbed by lawlessness or war. It is not so in Russia and Turkey; with them there is enough agriculture to supply a meager subsistence to a frugal population. Beyond that there is no great public or personal interest, save politics and war. Therefore their people are easily led into efforts of conquest with promises of plunder. It is difficult for our people to get the viewpoint of those who are led to believe that from war they have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

The pagan nations of the Far East have learned the value of propaganda, and are crying against a Christianity which they say prays for world peace with their navies at target practice. So formidable and caustic are the railings of these pagan politicians that the Methodist missionaries are staggered.

Would they shame us in the name of Christianity to cease target practice, while they march from the Dardanelles to the Mississippi, behind their pagan propaganda? Do the Turk and his allies intend to unfold a new war on Christianity?

We can abolish partiotism only in that day when a federation of the world holds a fretful realm in awe. While mad dogs are running loose in our neighbors' yards, it behooves us to have a little powder and keep it dry.

## Sonnets of a Manhattan Horse

By Agnes Kendrick Gray

### I

A draft-horse! What of that? Don't scoff at me,  
You racers and you slender saddle-mares,  
With your high-bred Arabian fore-bears.  
I've brains worth all your gilded pedigree!  
I've horse-sense capped with keen-edged common-sense,  
And city wisdom that you'll never know  
Out where your country days are safe and slow;  
And knowledge earned by hard experience.  
Here, in this steel- and iron-bodied town,  
The horses, like the children of the street,  
Must keep a steady head to keep their feet;  
Must have their wits about them or go down.  
And this is my stern pride—to hold my own,  
Here where so often hearts, like walls, are stone.

### II

I have a tuneful driver—just a lad;  
He whistles till my ears are fairly split;  
And yet I like his noise—strange, isn't it?—  
For he's the kindest boss I ever had.  
My master's not a hustler, in his way,  
But he's a happy kid and treats me well.  
He never tells me I can go to Hell,  
Though where that borough is I couldn't say;  
But it's a very well-known place, I fear,  
Because I hear it spoken of so much  
Among the teamsters, taxi-men, and such.  
I like New York and want to stay right here.  
And so I'm glad he doesn't make me go  
Where other folks are sent—to Hell, you know.

### III

One morning, headed for the Avenue,  
On Thirty-second Street the big green bus,  
Blocked by the traffic there, drew up to us,  
And from it looked a pretty girl in blue.  
(My boss was whistling like an April bird,  
While factory-men were loading up  
for him;  
The way was jammed, our wheels  
stood rim to rim.)  
She spoke to her companion and I heard:  
"What luck to be as happy as he looks,  
Whistling in all this clattering noise  
and dirt!"  
And then I heard her sigh as from a hurt—  
Some human hurt not written in my books.  
I like that girl. . . . I hope she'll find, some day,  
A whistling lover, very kind and gay.

### IV

I know, I know, that some time, late or soon,  
The motor-truck will force me from this street  
I love and know so well; will drive my feet  
To follow shadows like the sinking moon,  
Whose light dies out before the risen day.  
To some poor town will drive me, old, alone,  
To stumble rough-shod over cobble-stone,  
And drift to ruin with my shabby dray.  
Whenever cruelly these thoughts intrude  
Upon my mind, I snort and toss my head  
And paw the asphalt, smooth beneath my tread,  
To thrust away this dark and bitter mood!  
And yet—I know, I know, that, soon or late,  
My dray and I must share this sorry fate.

## Side Lines for Cavalry

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. FLEMING, U. S. Army, Retired

THE side line referred to in this discussion consists of two heavy leather anklets joined together with a stout chain about 16 to 18 inches long. The anklets have strong steel fasteners to hold them around the horse's pasterns. In use, one anklet is first fastened around either front pastern of the horse, and then the other anklet around the hind pastern on the same side. It is evident that the two feet that are side-lined must work together, whether at a walk or faster, and if faster than a walk, the gait becomes a pace.

A side-lined horse cannot gallop, as the chain prevents the extension necessary to the gait, and usually he paces very awkwardly and slowly, even if he is a natural pacer.

Hobbles, on the contrary, do not prevent the galloping gait, though they modify it considerably. They consist of an anklet around each front pastern, the two anklets connected by a short chain.

The hobbled horse can walk and trot; but, his stride being limited to the length of the chain, progress is very slow. The chain, however, does not limit the galloping stride, but causes the two front feet to strike the ground approximately at the same time, and at a run the two hind feet are carried far to the front of (and on either side of) the front feet.

From the above it will be seen that the side lines allow comparatively free movement at the walk or pace, but absolutely prohibit extension into the gallop or run, while hobbles considerably restrict progress at the walk or trot, but allow comparatively free extension into the gallop or run. A combination side line and hobble would impose the limitations of both.

Hence it results that hobbles should be used by persons who turn one or two horses out unguarded to graze and have no fear of a stampede, but wish to curtail the horse's ability to stray to a great distance in a short time; while side lines should be used by persons who furnish a guard to prevent a considerable number of horses straying, but who have much to fear from a stampede and wish to render one impossible.

For both side lines and hobbles it may be said that, in order to be effective, they must be made so strong that a horse cannot break them, and this can evidently be done. It is simply a question of material, weight, and cost. The side line that was issued by the Ordnance Department in 1896 was, as I remember it, satisfactory as to quality, type, strength, and weight. Hobbles are lighter than side lines and do not need to be so strong.

It is here necessary to consider the horse's mental attitude with reference to gait. Any one who has ridden or driven a horse knows that he becomes more excited and harder to control as the speed increases, and, in the nature of the horse, when startled or frightened he instinctively seeks safety in flight,

## SIDE LINES FOR CAVALRY

and when numbers of excited horses join together, they increase each other's excitement and *stampede* in frenzied and uncontrollable flight. On the other hand, if at the first fright the horse lunges out and finds himself shackled, he subsides, stands still and trembles or takes a controlled gait. It is here that the principle of the side line comes into play, and if, at the first terrific lunge, it holds against the strain, the horse must content himself with moving at a slow, controlled gait, and his whole mental attitude is at once subdued and changed.

Some form of side line was used by our cavalry for a considerable period. The exact dates are unknown to me, but my personal experience extended over ten years, from 1890 to 1900, and I have heard many accounts of their use prior to 1890, and of how the Indians on the plains, in a number of instances, charged upon the grazing herds, yelling, firing their rifles, and waving buffalo skins, etc., and stampeded the herds. This was a great disaster to the cavalryman on the plains, far from home. From my own experience, however, I am forced to believe that, in view of the great necessity for keeping down the weight of the cavalryman's equipment, the early side lines were probably not strong enough to hold and failed at the very time when they were intended to succeed.

The side line was discarded as part of the cavalryman's equipment about 1900.\* I have never heard why, but presume that from the instances of their failure they were not thought to be worth carrying, or that, with the cessation of Indian campaigns on the plains, their day of need had passed. Either reason, however, would have been erroneous, as I will show later on.

### USES OF SIDE LINES

Our service in Mexico brought out very clearly the imperative need of side lines as part of the cavalryman's equipment. As is always the case, as soon as the cavalry came to do the all-important work for which it is maintained, it had to cut loose from transportation and live off the country. No form of transportation that has ever been invented can accompany it at all times. Pack-trains cannot keep up for any material length of time, and they consume most of what they carry. Automobiles can keep the cavalry supplied only as long as we stick to good roads. Wagons are too slow. Railroads cannot always reach us. Combinations of these different means of transportation can do a great deal, but the cavalryman must always be prepared for the time when they fail—as they surely will.

In Mexico practically no long forage is gathered into barns or stacks, so it

\* Before the punitive expedition was withdrawn from Mexico the author brought the matter of the need for side lines to the attention of the commanding general, with the result that an experiment in their use was ordered. About 800 side lines were obtained and distributed to the several cavalry regiments in Mexico, which were the 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 13th. Troop A, 5th Cavalry, had a complete outfit. The side lines were received only a few days before the troops were withdrawn and there was no suitable opportunity to try them out.

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must be gathered by the horse while the tired trooper sleeps and rests. Herding without side lines at night is too risky, when a stampede (though unlikely) would prove disastrous to the work in hand. Fortunately, no stampedes occurred, so far as I have heard, but horses and men suffered unnecessarily. There was plenty of grass, and the horses should have grazed all night; but when they did graze part of the night, tired and sleepy troopers had to hold them on the lariat, and it was impracticable when making long marches to allow the full benefit of grazing, as the men had to have some rest and sleep.

When in permanent camp or making short marches, the side line is not so necessary, though it is very convenient and saves work. Horses may well be herded without side lines in daytime, at greater or less distances from camp; but, even if well trained to herd, they are *always liable to stampede* and cause confusion and annoyance. Moreover, where large bodies of cavalry are camped, the need of side lines to limit each troop to its prescribed area is very great.

In making a series of long marches, there is no substitute for the side line. It enables all halts to be utilized to the fullest extent, with the minimum of strain on the men, and the horses and men resume the march in the best possible condition under the circumstances. The side line represents comfort and long forage for the horse, and the work he does in carrying it is more than compensated for by the refreshed condition of himself and his rider when the march is resumed. Horses graze best at night, and their stomachs are accustomed to receiving the ration of long forage at that time. When they stand on the picket line a guard is necessary, and the same guard can care for them while grazing on side lines.

If they have been grazed only for a short time and then tied on the picket line, they are restless, kick and injure each other, break their halter straps, and have to be caught up, often having an uncomfortable place to lie down (as they must lie down where they are tied). If the weather is cold, they are still more restless—kick, move, lose sleep—and yet cannot move around enough to keep warm and cannot get behind a sheltering bush or hillock to break the wind.

All this is changed if the horses are herded on side lines. On arrival in camp, the horses are tied to the picket line and groomed, then fed such grain as is available; the men pitch camp before dark and get some warm food; then the grazing detail takes the horses out (when the grazing ground is distant from the camp), each man riding one horse and leading three, carrying a side line for each horse, the trooper's bedding, arms, etc., and if the weather is bad he may even take his shelter tent. On arriving at the grazing ground, the horses are side-lined and allowed to graze or lie down and rest, as they prefer. Each horse selects his bed and is not molested by the others. He moves around enough to prevent stiffness and keep partly warm, if the weather is cold, or he lies down and is probably protected from the cold wind by high grass, bushes, hillocks, etc. The grazing ground can often be selected with these points in view. As to the men, a herd guard of one N. C. O. and three or five men is taken from the grazing detail and the balance bivouac near by, ready to take up the defense of the horses in case of attack, or they may form a part of the

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outpost of the camp if the grazing ground is favorably located. If the men hold the horses on the lariat while grazing, they are unable to make any defense in case of attack, even if they have their arms slung on their backs, as they will be more than occupied with the horses. A proper-sized grazing detail for sixty horses would be two N. C. O.s and fifteen men.

The horses of the herd guard are equipped with watering bridles, blanket, and surcingle. Usually only one man of the herd guard is on duty at one time. He may remain mounted and occasionally ride around the herd to keep the horses closed up and to prevent straying, but usually it is sufficient for him to remain dismounted most of the time, holding his horse by the rein and allowing him to graze, occasionally riding around the herd. The N. C. O. and the other men of the herd guard side-line and lariat their horses and go to sleep till wakened by the man on post at the hour for posting the new relief. Any number of troop herds can be grazed in the same locality, separated by small spaces, up to the limit of capacity of the available grazing area. The herds are brought back to camp in time for breakfast for the men and the morning feed of grain for the horses. If the grazing ground is near camp, all available men lead the horses out and side-line them, then return to the camp, leaving the horses in charge of the herd guard—one N. C. O. and three or five men.

This brings us to a consideration of the important matter of the relative location of the camp and the grazing ground. The two should ordinarily be near together, the grazing usually within the line of outposts; but if there is little or no danger from the enemy, it may be beyond the outpost. Or the camp may have to be located with reference to grazing instead of to the best camping facilities. Whenever it is practicable to unsaddle for the night, it will generally also be practicable to graze near camp. In case of a hurry call to arms or to march, the side-lined herd can be caught up and saddled with only a little more delay than if they were tied on the picket line. If a night attack is at all likely, it would be a wise precaution to improvise hobbles from the halter shank (or any other suitable article), in addition to the side lines, as this will greatly reduce the horse's ability to make speed.

## INSTANCES OF USE

I will not cite two notable instances of the use of the side lines that come within my personal experience. Both occurred in peace time, in Montana and Dakota, where grazing is usually good, and in the summer, when it was nearly at its best, but in my judgment use can be made of the side lines *in any country* that I have ever seen and *at any season* of the year.

On June 13, 1896, Troop D, 10th Cavalry, under command of First Lieutenant John J. Pershing, now General of the Armies of the United States, started from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to round up the Cree Indians and ship or march them to Canada. I was second lieutenant of the troop and accompanied it. The march took us westward across the Rocky Mountains to the vicinity of Fort Missoula and the Flat Head Indian Reservation. The

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troop returned to Fort Assiniboine on August 14, after an absence of two months and one day. Short camps of a few days each were made at Great Falls and Fort Missoula, but as a rule the march continued daily, usually twenty-five or thirty miles a day and on several occasions forty miles. The total distance marched was over twelve hundred miles. Grain was carried on the wagons, but the horses had no long forage, other than grazing, except when at Great Falls and Fort Missoula. As the marches had to be slow, on account of our wagons and those of the Indians, camp was usually made late in the afternoon, so the horses could graze only at night. They were side-lined and grazed all night, every night on the march. When we returned to Fort Assiniboine the horses were in practically as good flesh as those of the other troops that had remained there, and there were no sore backs nor cases of lameness or of soreness from the side lines.

On one occasion the troop, with about 75 Indian wagons and 500 Indian ponies, which were herded, on the march, at the rear of the column, went into camp on the Las Marias river. The Indian animals were in charge of their herders for the night and the troop horses were side-lined and herded as usual. During the night a storm and cloudburst broke over the camp and the weather grew quite cold. In the morning all the Indian ponies were gone, but not a single troop horse was missing.

On another occasion the troop had halted at noon for lunch and the men were eating while holding their horses by the reins. A dog from a near-by ranch came up on a hill overlooking us, saw the horses, and barked. A broncho became frightened, stampeded, and took the whole herd with him. It took till dark to catch up the horses and collect the equipment, which was scattered for six miles in the direction taken by the stampeding herd. For a week or more every horse in the troop was ready to stampede at any unusual sound, particularly at the sound of a galloping hoof. That same night the horses were herded on side lines and a number of times coyotes came near and howled. Each time I could hear the horses make a terrific effort to stampede, but each effort died out after the first lunge, when they found that the side lines had them. After this when we halted for lunch, about an hour, the troop was unsaddled and side-lined, and men and horses had a good rest.

The other instance that I referred to was a mapping trip that I made from Fort Buford, North Dakota, lasting 45 days, from August 15 to September 30, 1894. I had with me a wagon and three mounted men and covered about 900 miles. Grain was carried on the wagons, but all long forage was obtained by grazing. Camp was changed every day. My detail was too small to permit of keeping a guard over the horses at night. On the first night out the horses were put on the lariat and picket pin. Soon the coyotes came near and began to howl, the horses got excited and galloped around at the end of their lariats, and presently several of them broke loose. We caught them up after considerable trouble, and I was puzzled to know what to do with them. They had to be grazed, as we had no hay. I finally decided to side-line them in addition to the lariat and picket pin. It worked perfectly. The coyotes continued

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howling from time to time, but the horses were unable to get up enough speed to pull up their picket pins. This method was used every night during the balance of the trip and not a single horse got loose or burned himself on the lariat. On several occasions, while picketed among bushes, they became tangled up, and fell with a grunt, but when untangled and allowed to get up, they were found to be uninjured by the rope. I explain this from a consideration of the horse's mental attitude as a result of the side lines. When the rope was around the foot that had the side line on it he could not kick, and when it was on the other foot he thought it was the side line on it and there was no use to kick.

This instance suggests the value of the side line to a small reconnoitering patrol, far from support and forage (as it will often be) and obliged to bivouac out for one or several nights, and to keep concealed and away from houses and stores of forage.

### MINOR USES OF THE SIDE LINE

#### 1. *To quickly gentle* wild or vicious horses whose feet cannot be handled:

Make a slip noose in the end of a rope, thrown on the ground (diameter of noose about 5 feet); lead horse, all four feet, into noose; draw it up and throw horse, pulling all his four feet together; put on two side lines (one on each side); remove rope and allow horse to get up. He can then be handled freely. Keep side lines on a week or more, gradually teaching horse to walk slowly with side lines on; saddle, mount, unsaddle, move about, carrying rider—can all be taught without bucking. If horse is handled quietly and gently, bad habits can be cured and his fear eliminated in the minimum of time. If a wild horse is mounted before gentled, he bucks, and every such lesson tends to confirm him in the bad habit.

#### 2. *By the farriers*, to restrain horses that resist treatment:

Assuming that the horse is broken to side lines, they can easily be put on one or both sides, and then the treatment applied.

#### 3. *Prevention of kicking on picket line:*

Certain horses are habitual kickers when tied on the picket line and are the source of many injuries to other horses. Side-lining will prevent this. Certain native regiments of the English Army in India use stallions that give much trouble from fighting on the picket line, and the custom has grown up to tie their hind feet to pegs driven in the ground. Side lines would be better.

#### 4. *To prevent a horse throwing his head and wasting his feed from the feed-bag:*

Put on one side line, then tie the halter shank, as short as necessary, to the front pastern that has the side line on it.

5. The above instances will suggest many others where the side line may be used in restraining horses, being remarkably convenient and efficient for this purpose. For example, they can be used to cure rearing horses.

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### METHOD OF TRAINING TO SIDE LINES

1. Fasten side line first around either front pastern, then around hind pastern on same side.
2. Lead the horse forward one step at a time until he learns mechanism of the movement and that side-lined feet must move together.
3. Turn the horse loose and allow him to move at will or graze.
4. Keep side lines on for only short periods at a time, till skin of pastern is toughened and horse understands how to handle them.
5. The side lines are intended for use in grazing only, and horses should not be driven long distances nor hurried when side-lined.
6. An entire troop can be trained in two or three days.

### OBJECTION TO SIDE LINES

The following are some of the objections that I have heard made to side lines and my answers to them:

1. There is not enough use for the side line to make it worth carrying.

Answer. It is not always necessary, but the time when it is necessary is when the cavalry is doing its crucial work, which cannot be done by any other arm, and it is absolutely necessary to the highest success in that work.

2. Does not prevent stampedes.

Answer. If the side lines are made strong enough and are not worn out, they will not break; and if they do not break, the horse cannot stampede. The side line issued by the Ordnance Department in 1896 is considered strong enough.

3. Teaches horses to pace.

Answer. In ten years' experience I never saw a case, and it does not seem that it would teach pacing unless horses are driven considerable distances faster than a walk, neither of which is contemplated with side lines.

4. Causes injuries to fetlocks.

Answer. Experience shows that this is unlikely if horses are properly broken to side lines, gradually toughened, and not driven long distances or at fast gaits when side-lined. In case of soreness, bandage the pastern before putting on side line or dispense with the side line temporarily.

5. The trooper's pack is already too heavy.

Answer. That is true, but I would cut down something else. Each article of the equipment has its uses, but the side line is not the least useful. I sympathize with the cavalry horse, but do not think that any article of essential equipment should be stricken off the list; rather that the commanders should be authorized to leave them behind for a particular campaign or a particular

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march, as we did the sabers when going into Mexico and (if we were reasonably sure of having full forage) as we might leave off side lines, but not otherwise. Besides, there are many other ways of saving the horses.

*a.* Leave off the lariat and picket pin. They are not needed when the side lines are used for grazing, though they have other uses that the side line cannot perform.

*b.* Remove the saddles and relieve the horse of his load at every opportunity; the side line greatly facilitates this.

*c.* Make the marching hours short and the resting hours long by marching at the proper gait.

*d.* Dismount and lead, instead of stopping to rest, for periods so short as not to warrant removing saddles.

The side line is vitally necessary when cavalry is making long daily marches and dependent on grazing for long forage, and this is usually the case when cavalry is doing its most important work. This use of the side line alone justifies its place as an indispensable part of the cavalryman's equipment. The rest and feed that it enables the horse to obtain more than compensate for his effort in carrying it.

Let any two troops of cavalry participate in an active campaign under average conditions, one equipped with the side line and trained in its use, and the other not, and the value of the side line will be speedily demonstrated.

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## The British Cavalry in Palestine and Syria

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD DAVIS, Cavalry

(Observer with the British Army)

### THE CONQUEST OF SYRIA (Continued)

**N**IIGHTFALL of September 20, 1918, found the Cavalry Corps in possession of all avenues of escape available to the Turkish forces west of the River Jordan. In their great ride to the north they had overrun the plain of Armageddon, figuratively disclosed in the Book of Revelation as the battlefield of the Apocalypse, on which the final struggle between Good and Evil is to be fought. The Yeomanry, the Indian Lancers, and the Australians—the latter with their new swords—cared little for any future struggle, but, in the guise of Good, fought it out on the spot with the "Evil Turk."

In the meantime the second phase, the air attack, had attained full blast. It had actually started a few hours before the great "break-through," when a Handley Page bomber, piloted by Captain Ross Smith, rose from the Aus-

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tralians' aërodrome at Ramleh about half-past 1 on the morning of September 19. This machine had just flown all the way out from England. Captain Smith made straight for Afule, the principal signal center of the Turkish forces, and dropped his half ton of bombs so accurately that he practically wiped out telegraph and telephone communication between Turkish General Headquarters at Nazareth and the Army and Corps Headquarters to the south. Before the necessarily extensive repairs could be made, the Cavalry Corps was itself in possession of Nazareth and Afule. As the cavalry rushed to the north, special air squadrons bombed all Turkish telegraph and telephone exchanges throughout the Turkish area, completely deranging communication. Relays of British planes hovering over enemy aërodromes kept the German machines on the ground. The severance of wire and airplane communication was so complete that the division commanders in the Turkish line not only were unaware of the cavalry encirclement, but were without any information other than of the great attack in progress on their right flank. On the 20th and 21st, as the Turks began to withdraw all along the line, the Royal Air Force dealt some of the severest blows of the entire attack. On the road leading from Nablus toward the Jisr ed Damie crossing of the River Jordan, they discovered an enemy column of guns and transport, about six miles in length, passing through a defile. Attacking the head of the column, they continued their bombing on a schedule of two machines arriving over the objective every three minutes, with an additional six machines arriving every half hour. Between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon they had blown up in the narrow road 87 pieces of artillery, 55 automobile trucks, 4 automobiles, and 932 wagons. Thousands of dead animals lay among the debris, and the troops that closed in on the area a little later gathered in some 1,500 prisoners. In this and other instances the Air Force achieved startling combat successes, but from the cavalry standpoint their greatest contribution had been the annihilation of the telegraph, the telephone, and the enemy airplanes as means of inter-communication.

The next phase was that of the infantry attack all along the line, from the great hole in the Turkish defenses next to the sea, through which the cavalry had passed, to the River Jordan on the east, with the main thrust in the sector north of Jerusalem. This was the final push to dislodge the remaining enemy divisions, most of the German troops being in this sector, and to start them all on their retreat back into the cavalry net. Had the break-through at the coast proved only a partial or ordinary success, these troops in the Jerusalem sector would have borne the brunt of the operations, because they were faced by the most difficult of physical obstacles, the greatest density of enemy troops, and perhaps his best regiments. It was also indicated by the enemy positions here that his dispositions in depth were probably all that they should have been, and this gave rise to the feeling that they would be found likewise effectively disposed in the coastal sector. Against this feeling of anxiety was the personal estimate of the Commander-in-Chief himself, that Marshal Liman von Sanders

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had actually entrusted his western defenses to thin formations. By the night of the 19th it was known in the center that the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief had proved to be correct, as usual, and that the cavalry were already far around the Turkish right. The assault scheduled for that night went through with great confidence, the Irish of the 10th Division and the Welsh of the 53d immediately scoring initial, though small, successes, which they enlarged on the 21st, the Irish advancing 24 miles in 24 hours over the roughest country, while the Welsh got astride the last remaining road to the River Jordan.

Thus, between daylight of the 19th and nightfall of the 21st, the VII and VIII Turkish armies, lying west of the Jordan, had been trapped and put on the verge of destruction by operations in swift sequence: the break-through on the coast and the encircling movement of the cavalry, the complete disruption of intercommunications by the Air Force, and the final steady drive into the awaiting net by the infantry. But there was another Turkish army, the IV, which lay east of the River Jordan, with about 6,000 rifles, 2,000 sabers, and 74 guns, augmented by Hejaz Railway garrison troops totaling about 6,000 rifles and 30 guns. This IV army and its related troops were to be taken care of by a detachment called "Chaytor's Force," after its commander, Major General Chaytor, of New Zealand, who had at his disposal his own cavalry division, the "Anzacs," one Indian infantry brigade, two battalions of British West India troops (negroes), the two Jewish battalions, four batteries, and other essential divisional troops. The veteran troopers of the Anzac Division were naturally the strength and the skill of this detachment. The Indian Brigade was likewise good, following the traditions of the Indian Army. The West Indians had had many ups and downs since the days before Gaza, and there were various opinions as to their fighting value. They had yet to show that they could keep up with this army. The Jewish troops were an unknown quantity and got a certain amount of good-natured "joshing" in that mischievous way which seems to characterize the soldiers of all armies. They were called the "Jordan Highlanders," and their motto was said to be "No advance without security," all of which bantering they received with the great good humor and broadmindedness which has had so much to do with their racial achievements in many fields.

The mission of this composite force was to engage the attention of the IV Turkish Army to the greatest extent without risking battle prematurely, to protect the right flank of the troops operating west of the Jordan, and to seize the Jisr ed Damie crossing at the earliest opportunity. They advanced on the 21st and got on the road leading from Nablus to the river crossing, though the Jisr ed Damie was not actually taken until the night of the 22d. This completed their co-operation in so far as the isolation of the VII and VIII Turkish armies was concerned. Their offensive against the IV Army will be described later.

In the meantime the Cavalry Corps, blocking all the roads leading to the plain of Esdraelon, had entered fully on that activity known as "reaping the

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fruits of victory." In the words of one who played a leading part both in the planning and the execution of the great coup, "When the tired Turks came rolling out onto the plain, pursued by the infantry and the airplanes, they were a delightful prey for our lancers and swordsmen." On the right flank the 3d Australian Brigade began to effect large captures immediately upon securing their objective, the town of Jenin. As the advance guard approached Jenin on September 20, a large enemy camp was discovered in an olive grove, and a mounted charge by one troop, supported quickly by two more troops, forced the surrender of 1,800 Turks and Germans, who were taken completely by surprise. The brigade continued its advance and seized the town itself, the entire column having marched 11 miles in 70 minutes, following its first advance of 51 miles in 24 hours. An enemy force of 3,000 men was captured in Jenin just as darkness came on. The 10th Light Horse Regiment then moved toward a position covering a pass on the road south of Jenin to await the approach of Turks coming out of the hills. A machine-gun troop of about 25 men, while attempting to join the leading squadron, actually got ahead of it in the road, and at about 9 o'clock at night came upon a large body of enemy troops in a narrow gorge. Despite the odds against him, the lieutenant commanding the troop decided to bluff it out and called on the Turks to surrender, putting a burst of machine-gun fire close over their heads at the same time. Taken by surprise and being unable to make out the lieutenant's real force in the dim moonlight, the Turks and Germans, penned in the narrow gorge, with machine-gun fire playing over their heads, decided to surrender. Their total force was 2,800 men and 4 guns. The early arrival of other troops relieved the lieutenant of any anxiety he may have had as to the disposal of his big capture. Altogether, on the first night of its arrival in rear of the Turks, the 3d Brigade captured 8,000 prisoners, 5 guns, 2 airplanes, several machine-guns, and a disbursing officer's safe containing gold and silver equivalent to \$100,000. Not all of this array of booty came in large captures, by any means. Patrols under lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, covering roads to the south and east, effecting liaison with contiguous units, picked up smaller enemy detachments. They followed the example set by the larger elements of the brigade and charged mounted whenever there was opportunity to employ this swift and decisive method.

The 5th Cavalry Division, it will be recalled, had assaulted Nazareth, the Turkish General Headquarters, on September 20th, capturing 2,000 prisoners. It remained somewhat in rear of the center of the Cavalry Corps, ready to support either the 4th Cavalry Division or the Australians and also watching the roads toward the Mediterranean, where, at Haifa and the Acre, a little to the north, there were Turkish garrisons of considerable strength. On September 23 the Fifth Division, turning directly away from the corps, marched northwest to capture those two seaports and to make Haifa available as a base from which supplies could be carried to the east, on the road Haifa-Nazareth-Tiberias. The Commander-in-Chief was already preparing to lay his hand on Damascus.

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One column of the 5th Division, moving to the right, captured Acre after slight opposition. The other column, the 14th and 15th Brigades, disposed of serious opposition at Haifa by a series of mounted charges, supported by horse artillery and machine-guns. The place was held by forces stronger in men and guns than the British attacking units, but the latter won the day with comparatively small losses. The Jodhpur Lancers, in column of squadrons in line of troop columns, approached the east side of the town, rode down an opposition of machine-gunners and riflemen, capturing three pieces of artillery, and ultimately charging mounted straight through the town. The Mysore Lancers and the Sherwood Rangers, assaulting on the south side of the place, galloped the enemy positions, capturing 5 pieces of artillery, 2 machine-guns, and over 200 prisoners. In less than an hour's fighting Haifa had been taken, and with it 17 pieces of artillery, 11 machine-guns, and 1,360 Turks and Germans. Being relieved the next day by troops of the 7th Infantry Division who had been sent up in motor trucks, the 5th Division withdrew to join the Cavalry Corps in its advance on Damascus.

The 4th Cavalry Division had captured Beisan and the bridge over the Jordan, Jisr Mejamic, by the night of September 20, after their great advance of 85 miles in 34 hours and 100 miles in 36 hours. During the 21st they captured 3,000 Turks coming out of the hills from the south. On the 23d the Turks discovered a ford across the Jordan south of Beisan and began to escape from the cavalry net in considerable numbers. The 11th Brigade was sent to block this exit, one regiment, 36th Jacob's Horse, going down the east bank of the Jordan, while the County of London Yeomanry and the 29th Lancers followed the west bank. A mounted charge by the 29th Lancers against the Turks' main position on the mound netted 800 prisoners and 25 machine-guns. Jacob's Horse, on the east bank, made two mounted charges, which were unsuccessful on account of bad ground. Reinforced by a squadron of the 29th Lancers, Jacob's Horse galloped the enemy once more, and this time successfully. In the meantime the Turk had lost his artillery to the Middlesex Yeomanry, who had forded the river at a point south and charged mounted against the guns. This series of fights at the Abu Naj ford was hotly contested, the Hampshire Battery, going into action at the gallop, having every one of its guns hit within a very few minutes. The Turk withdrew after the loss of his guns. It had been a hard but brilliant day for the British, who had captured 3,000 Turks, 30 machine-guns, and 10 pieces of artillery. The 11th Brigade and other units of the 4th Cavalry Division continued southward in the Jordan Valley the next day, charging mounted against the demoralized enemy whenever he showed signs of opposition. Their decisive action, supported by the fast work of the Hampshire Battery, brought them captures of 29 machine-guns, 8,000 rifles, and 5,000 Turks, including Rushdi Bey, commanding the 16th Turkish Division.

While the Cavalry Corps, as such, had played the leading part in wrecking the Turkish VII and VIII armies, the cavalry of the XX and XXI Infantry

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Corps had been doing important work on a smaller scale. Each of General Allenby's Infantry Corps had normally one regiment as corps cavalry, this force being considered large enough, in view of the presence of the Cavalry Corps and the fact that the Commander-in-Chief knew how to employ the latter so as to reap the utmost benefit from its services. The Worcester Yeomanry Regiment was the corps cavalry of the XX Corps and a composite Yeomanry Regiment performed like service for the XXI. For the advance into Syria, however, the entire 5th Australian Cavalry Brigade was attached to the XXI Corps to protect the latter's left in its great wheel to the east after it had opened the ten-mile gate in the Turkish trench line next to the sea. On this occasion the corps cavalry got ahead of the XXI Corps as the great swing to the east progressed, and thus arrived first at Tul Keram, the final objective, a well fortified place and depot of considerable importance. The brigadier sent one regiment to get astride the road leading east, thus cutting off the escape of a large column of transport, while he attacked the town from the north, assisted by planes of the Royal Air Force. By the time the leading brigade of the corps arrived the town was ready to fall, and did, at the first rush. But the corps cavalry, watering their horses after dark, then made an all-night march across country to cut the railway east of Ajje, accomplished this at daylight, and then marched back to Tul Keram, a total march of about 30 miles. On the same day they protected the left flank of the corps as it resumed its advance eastward on Nablus. After the latter place was captured one squadron rode south down the Jerusalem road and connected with the XX Corps Cavalry, the Worcester Yeomanry, thus fulfilling its duties as to liaison between the two corps. On September 22 the 5th Australian Brigade terminated its duties as Corps Cavalry and rejoined the Australian Division near Jenin, having taken over 3,500 prisoners during its three days with the XXI Corps. The Worcester Yeomanry Regiment, with the XX Corps, advanced with the 10th and 53d Divisions during the night attack of September 20th and effected liaison with the cavalry of the XXI Corps on the west during the following day. Two days later they connected with the 4th Cavalry Division on the east, while the latter were operating in the Jordan Valley.

By the night of the 24th of September, six days after the operations began, General Allenby's troops had completely wrecked the two Turkish armies west of the Jordan. A veteran force intrenched for 9 months in terrain favoring the defense had been dislodged from a line 40 miles long, its formations pounded to pieces, harassed, killed, and captured, together with all of its accumulated supplies and most of its guns. This extraordinary destruction was made possible by the Cavalry Corps, and in that organization the factors that brought results were fast and sustained marching, the mounted attack, and the effective co-operation of the horse batteries and the machine-guns.

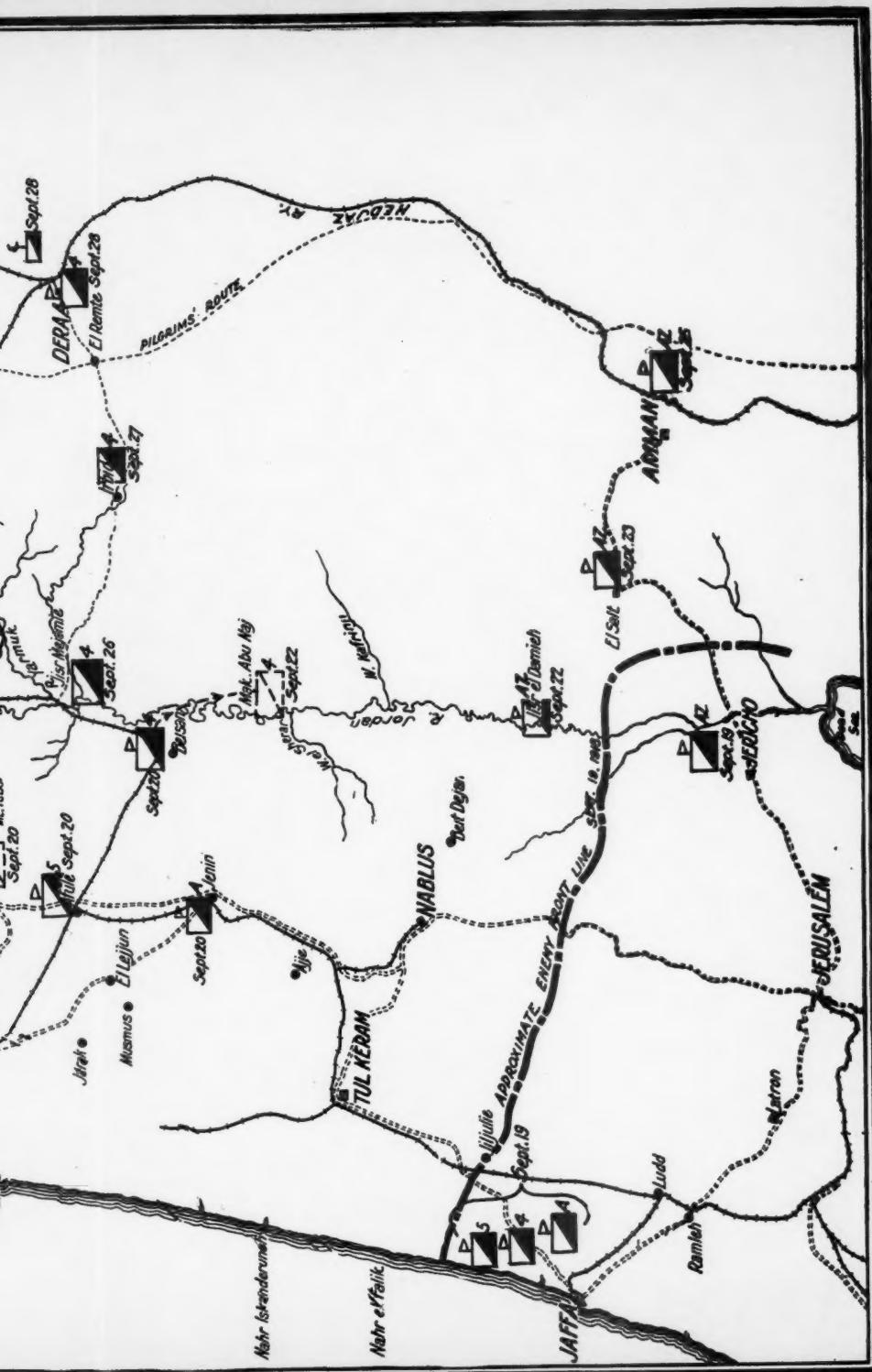
As the fragments of the Turkish VII and VIII armies that got across the Jordan began their desperate rear-guard actions in the direction of Damascus, that ancient capital of the Arab world became the objective of another retreat-

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## LEGEND

-  **4** = 4th Cavalry Division.
-  **5** = 5th Cavalry Division.
-  **A** = Aus Cavalry Division.
-  **A2** = Anzac Cavalry Division.
-  **Arab Army**.

SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES



## THE BRITISH CAVALRY IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA



## BRITISH CAVALRY IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA

ing Turkish force, the IV Army, which had been attacked by "Chaytor's Force" east of the Jordan. On September 23 that army began its withdrawal in good order, still full of fight, though General Chaytor, by his capture of Amman on September 24 and his seizure of all accessible water supplies, cut off and made imperative the surrender of the entire II Army Corps, which had furnished the Hejaz Railway garrisons south of Amman. Merely harassing that part of the IV Army which was withdrawing toward Damascus only to encounter almost complete annihilation at Deraa, General Chaytor turned his attention to the forces he had trapped. By September 28 he had captured 10,000 Turks, 57 pieces of artillery, 147 machine-guns, 11 railway engines, 106 railway cars, together with supplies, equipment, and ammunition in proportionate quantities. The Anzac Cavalry Division, by its mobility, gave "Chaytor's Force" its ability to cut off the II Corps. Although there were several mounted charges during the attack on Amman, few opportunities for this class of work were available to "Chaytor's Force."

The advance of the Cavalry Corps on Damascus was the next phase of the campaign—a task accomplished entirely by the cavalry and its various auxiliaries. The 5th Cavalry Division and the Australian Division, advancing by the route Nazareth-Tiberias-Jisr Benat Yakub-Kuneitra-Kaukab-Damascus, had 90 miles to go. The 4th Cavalry Division, pursuing the Turks by the route Beisan-Jisr Mejamie-Irbid-Remte-Mezerib, thence north along the old French railway, had 120 miles to go. Two days' rations and forage were carried; after that they lived off the country. As to wheels, only guns, ammunition wagons, and ambulances were allowed. It was estimated that 45,000 Turks were in Damascus or retreating on it. Although disorganized, time was all they needed to establish some kind of a new front, and with true Turkish persistence, to start the whole thing over again. But the Commander-in-Chief expected his cavalry to deny the Turks this element of time and also to further eliminate their forces. By September 25 the infantry came up to take over the garrison responsibilities in all the towns from the sea to the River Jordan, and the cavalry were off the next day on a new offensive, in which, as will be seen, the factors that produced results were again fast marching and reliance on the mounted charge whenever possible.

As a preliminary move, on September 25 the 4th Australian Brigade, still commanded by Grant, who led it at Beersheba, attacked Semakh, a small town at the south end of Lake Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee). Encountering the enemy just before daylight, a mounted charge by two squadrons of the 11th Regiment, in the dark, got them clear into the streets of the town, where very desperate fighting continued for an hour, before the place was captured. The Teutonic allies of the Turks were conspicuous here, their resistance being described by an Australian as follows: . . . "the Germans, drunk, desperate, and under orders to fight to a finish, obeyed, as becometh good soldiers." Immediately after capturing Semakh, mobility was availed of and a squadron sent straight off north to Tiberias, where it assisted in the capture of

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that town before dark, galloping the place from the southwest, while troops of another regiment galloped it from the north and armored cars came in on the road from Nazareth. At Semakh the Australians lost 17 killed, 60 wounded, and had 77 horses killed. The enemy lost 70 killed and 50 wounded, while 390 Turks and Germans surrendered.

The town of Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, was the rendezvous of the 3d and 4th Australian Brigades on September 26, while the 5th Brigade approached from Nazareth. Villages to the north, along the shore, were reconnoitered by a detachment of two troops. An entire squadron, with two machine-guns, left the brigade at Mejdel to feel out Safed, 12 miles north. Early on the morning of September 27 the entire Australian division advanced, their objective being the Jisr (Bridge) Benat Yakub, which the enemy had blown up. The leading brigade had one regiment and six machine-guns as advance guard. The enemy stood in force at the bridge, determined to delay the Australians' crossing to the utmost, in order to give the Turkish IV Army, over at Deraa, as much advantage as possible in the great parallel pursuit which was now beginning. Attacking with two brigades, the division commander engaged the enemy from the west bank with two batteries, a machine-gun squadron, and the riflemen of the French detachment, while the 3d Brigade gradually effected a crossing north of the bridge and the 5th Brigade swam the river some miles to the south, forcing the enemy out of his position after some sharp fighting in the dark. The blowing up of the bridge kept all wheels, including the artillery, on the west bank, but the corps' bridging train came up at midnight to repair the break. As the work had not been completed the next morning, the guns of the artillery were finally crossed at one of the fords some time after 9 o'clock and moved up to Deir el Saras, where the two cavalry brigades had arrived late the night before. The enemy was using motor trucks to assist his withdrawal, but was pursued so promptly that he could not stop to defend Kuneitra, where the Australian Division bivouacked on the night of September 28. Here the 5th Cavalry Division caught up with the Australians. They had been close behind at the Jisr Benat Yakub, but a motor truck had broken down the temporary arch which the engineers had built at the old bridge, and this had seriously delayed the division. The Turkish 3d Cavalry Division, or the remnants of it, was now on the road ahead, among the enemy troops retreating on Damascus. Their presence added to the interest, as they were indeed old opponents of the Australians, dating away back to pre-Gaza days.

Before going farther with the Australian Division and the 5th Cavalry Division, one should turn to the activities of the 4th Cavalry Division, which had been given the task of pushing straight east from the Jisr Mejamie, across the Jordan, to Deraa, on the Hejaz Railway, there to intercept the IV Turkish Army as the latter came up from the Amman region, harassed by the Arab contingent under Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence. On September 26, when the 4th Cavalry Division crossed the Jordan, the Turks were hurrying north along

## BRITISH CAVALRY IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA

the old Pilgrim route, through Remte, with a strong flank guard holding Iribid, to the west. The 10th Cavalry Brigade encountered this flank guard in the afternoon, and one squadron charged mounted, but without fire support, against a position that proved too difficult as to terrain and too strong as to troops, the squadron suffering a loss of about half its strength. Another regiment, the 38th Central India Horse, attacking dismounted, was also driven back, but during the night the Turks withdrew to join their main force. The next morning Lawrence, with his Arabs, attacked the head of the IV Army column, capturing 500 Turks at Sheikh Saad. On the same day the 10th Brigade made contact with the Turks at Remte. Here the Dorset Yeomanry and the Berks Battery, with the same teamwork that they had displayed at El Mughar and Abu Shusheh, almost a year before, gave a typical illustration of joint cavalry and horse-battery work. While making a dismounted demonstration to cover a movement of the remainder of the brigade, the Dorsets were heavily counter-attacked by the Turks and very hard pressed. Having their led horses very near, the Dorsets, by quick work, mounted, and charged the counter-attack in the open, to the complete surprise of the Turks, 25 of whom were killed with the sword, while the others fled and were dispersed by the fire of the Berks Battery. The 38th Central India Horse gave the Turks their final boost north by charging them mounted, killing a good number, capturing 187 Turks and 20 machine-guns. On the 28th the entire division entered Deraa and joined forces with Lawrence's Arabs and all the other Arabs, who had sprung to arms as soon as the Turks seemed to be in full retreat. Less the 10th Brigade, the division moved rapidly north along the Pilgrim route and the old French railway, arriving at El Ghaghaghib, about 30 miles south of Damascus, on the morning of the 30th.

In the meantime the two other divisions, over on the Mount Hermon road, resumed their advance from Kuneitra on the night of September 29, the Australian Division leading. In an engagement at midnight and for a few hours thereafter the advance regiments dislodged a Turko-German rear guard, capturing 25 prisoners, 2 guns, and 7 machine-guns. In the pursuit immediately following, 350 prisoners, 400 rifles, 1 gun, and 8 machine-guns were taken. At Kaukab, 10 miles from Damascus, an enemy force of 2,500 infantry with guns was encountered, holding a ridge. Two batteries shelled the position, the 4th Australian Regiment galloped it in front, and the 12th Australian Regiment charged mounted against the enemy's left flank, dislodging the defenders and taking the greater number of the Turks prisoners. The two divisions then quickly began to encircle Damascus on the northwest, west, and south. The Australians, the French Detachment, and a New Zealand Machine-gun Detachment caught several thousand enemy troops attempting to escape to Beirut by rail and road through the narrow Abana gorge northwest of the city. A train full of officers and men was raked with fire and stopped; the head of the column of foot troops, horsemen, and transport was likewise cut down, and a panic quickly ensued in the narrow defile. About 400 of the

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enemy were killed in this gorge and over 4,000 were captured. Two brigades of the 5th Cavalry Division galloped to the east, cutting up a Turkish column coming from the south, capturing 576 prisoners and 4 guns and forcing other Turkish troops back on the 4th Cavalry Division, which was just approaching Damascus on its long march from the Jordan via Deraa. Later in the afternoon about 1,000 more Turks were captured by the troops operating south of the city, the last remnant of the Turkish 3d Cavalry Division, the division commander and his staff finally being taken.

Damascus fell early on the morning of October 1, 1918. The 3d Australian Brigade moved around west of and through the city without stopping for ceremony, hurrying northeast along the road to Homs, pursuing and capturing prisoners, charging mounted against the enemy wherever found. The entire 5th Cavalry Division moved around east of Damascus, joining the Australians on the Homs road. Cavalry Corps headquarters were established in Damascus and troops took over the city to preserve order and to restrain the exuberance of the Arab army, which had also arrived.

Thus, in 12 days the goal had been attained. Three cavalry divisions had each marched over 200 miles, and their combined captures included over 60,000 prisoners, 140 guns, and 500 machine-guns. Their extraordinary dash in all respects and especially their almost habitual employment of the mounted charge, supported by fire action, not only made such great destruction to the enemy possible, but kept their own casualties to the low figures of 125 killed, 365 wounded, and 43 reported missing.

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## The Colorado Endurance Ride

BY

Captain HERBERT E. WATKINS, 13th Cavalry \*

UNDER orders from the War Department, Captain D. S. Perry, Lieutenant Theodore E. Voigt, and myself, all of the 13th Cavalry, shipped three horses on the 13th day of July from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Colorado Springs, Colo., to enter them in the Colorado Endurance Ride, held at Colorado Springs from July 13 to August 3, 1923. These three horses were transported by the Government, and the officers and an orderly for each officer were placed on detached service and furnished transportation to and from Colorado Springs.

Prior to shipping to Colorado Springs, Lieutenant Voigt and myself had kept our horses in training for the ride for a period of three months, riding them daily, except Sunday, over a gradually increasing course until we were

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\*Captain Watkins is winner this year and last year of the Colorado Endurance Ride. A picture of *Norfolk Star* appeared in the CAVALRY JOURNAL, January, 1923.

## THE COLORADO ENDURANCE RIDE

giving them twenty miles each day, which ride we continued for a period of one month. During this period we increased their feed to sixteen pounds of crushed oats and unlimited hay per day. The oats were fed four times per day, as follows: at six a. m. four pounds, at eleven a. m. two pounds, at four p. m. four pounds, and at eight p. m. six pounds. When the horses were brought in from exercise we had their backs massaged for one-half hour with lotion and placed bandages soaked in white lotion loosely on all four legs from the knee and hock joints to below the fetlock joints. During this period of training the horses carried only the normal weight of saddle and rider, in my case 195 pounds.

After the horses had rested one day from their shipment to Colorado Springs, we added sufficient weight to our saddles to make up the required 225 pounds, and rode them each day for three hours over parts of the course which was to be followed in the ride. During this period we cut their oat feed to fourteen pounds, fed at the same times as before, taking one pound each from the early morning and afternoon feed. We continued this exercise until four days before the start of the ride, when we took off the extra weight and cut their exercise to one hour each day.

The course for the ride was laid out in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, starting and finishing each day at the Broadmoor Hotel. The roads over which we traveled were ordinary motor highways of graded dirt and gravel, with pavement only at a few crossings. They were universally very hilly, and on the third day especially we climbed fifteen hundred feet between the start and the noon halt. The course was approximately 300 miles in length covered in five successive days.

The conditions of the 1923 ride were changed to make them identical with those of the Eastern Endurance Ride. The horses entered were required to be of known breeding, and only pure-bred, cross-bred, and grade horses were permitted to enter. The horses were required to carry a minimum of 225 pounds and were allowed fourteen pounds of grain per day, with unlimited hay. The riders were allowed a groom to care for their horses at the night halt. Each day's ride must be completed in not less than nine hours nor more than eleven hours, and the entire ride must be completed in not more than fifty hours. The scoring was based on an allowance of forty points for a perfect time score of forty hours and sixty points for perfect condition of the horse. Condition of the rider was not taken into consideration in the scoring.

The arrangements made by the officials for the conduct of the ride were the best possible. The stable furnished by the Broadmoor Hotel has light, airy box stalls, with plenty of room to care for the horses outside. The five routes selected were carefully laid out to avoid pavement, every turn was marked with an arrow, and each mile was marked with a numbered disk. The spirit of officials and riders in the ride was excellent. The officials were uniformly courteous and helpful and worried only that every one should have an exactly square deal and every bit of help possible to render. Each of the riders was determined

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to do everything possible to win the race, and at the same time was always anxious to help the other fellow and careful to take no advantage not allowed by the rules of the ride.

There were nineteen horses present for the preliminary judging of horses, and each owner and rider was careful to point out to the judges at this time all the defects, blemishes, and injuries of his horse—something very unusual in horse judging! Of the nineteen horses entered, four were thoroughbred, five were half thoroughbred, five were standard-bred, one was saddle-bred, and the rest were a mixture of all these breeds, with a little Percheron and Morgan thrown in. There were five entries from the Army, including one from the Remount Service, and one horse was ridden by an officer of the Reserve Corps, Major H. R. K. Tompkins, from Denver, who made a very splendid showing with his horse.

Of the nineteen horses which entered on the first day, only seven were present at the finish of the ride. The other horses dropped out along the road, disqualified for various causes, the most frequent of which was fatigue. The two other entries from Fort D. A. Russel had hard luck on the first day. Captain Perry's horse, *Commodore*, died when about three-fourths of the way to the finish, and Lieutenant Voigt's horse, *Boise*, was not permitted to start the second morning by the judges. *Commodore* had a rupture of the stomach, brought on by colic, an unavoidable accident and one which the judges and veterinarians were unanimous in agreeing was due to no fault or neglect of the rider. *Boise* seemed to finish in very good condition, but while being cooled out gave evidence of distress, and, although given relief by the veterinarians, would not eat either that evening nor the next morning. After a day's rest he seemed to recover entirely and to be in excellent condition.

Following are the details of the final results of the ride:

Standing, Name, breeding.	Sex.	Color.	Age.	Height.	Weight at start.	Weight at finish.	Loss.
1. <i>Norfolk Star</i> , thoroughbred.....	G	Ch	8	16½ in	1,000	985	15
2. <i>Nintu</i> , thoroughbred .....	M	Bay	aged	15.3	1,045	1,030	15
3. <i>Bage</i> , half standard-bred.....	M	Br	8	15¼	950	935	15
4. <i>Indianola</i> , cross-bred.....	G	Ch	7	15.3½	1,080	1,065	15
5. <i>Captain</i> , standard-bred .....	G	Ch	8	15.1	1,055	1,005	50
6. <i>Kansas</i> , saddle-bred .....	G	Ch	10	16¾	1,160	1,125	35
7. <i>Chief</i> , standard-bred .....	G	Ch	7	15.2½	1,065	1,005	60

	Girth.		Score.		Final.	Total time.
	Heart.	Loin.	Speed.	Condition.		
1.....	72	73	31.47	58	89.47	46.04
2.....	74½	74	34.14	53	87.14	45.44
3.....	72	72	26	56	82	46.45
4.....	73	71	32	47	79	46.00
5.....	72½	69	25.07	50	75.07	46.52
6.....	73½	77½	19.60	44	63.60	47.33
7.....	71½	72½	24.93	Unassigned		46.53

### LOSS OF "COMMODORE"

Only six prizes were offered and seven horses finished. Mr. Lafayette Hughes, of Denver, with splendid sportsmanship, awarded a prize to the seventh horse equal in amount to that won by the horse which was awarded sixth prize.

*The Rider and Driver* says of the race:

*Norfolk Star*, the winner, did not make the best time registered in the contest. That honor went to *Nintu*, sleek little mare of Lieutenant M. M. Corpening, but when his diminutive rival and other rivals began to lag, as the last hard sixty-mile grind drew to a close, *Norfolk Star* had reached his goal.

A wonderful specimen of horseflesh, he proudly faced critical judges, Saturday morning, in as perfect physical shape as the day the race started. He had been over 300 miles of hard, hilly road, carrying a heavy rider, but *Norfolk Star's* powers of endurance had not even been stretched.

Lieutenant Corpening rode his little mare *Nintu* at a killing pace, but she made the distance without a whimper. When the last day's grind was started, *Nintu* had a clear lead on every other contestant, but that last long jaunt took the "pep" from the little mare in just enough measure to allow her to be eclipsed.

The first prize was \$600 and a handsome individual trophy cup.

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### Loss of "Commodore" in the Colorado Endurance Ride

Captain DONALD S. PERRY, 13th Cavalry

THE horse entered by me in the Colorado Endurance Ride of 1923 was a standard-bred, thoroughbred cross, 16 hands 1 inch in height and weighing 1,100 pounds, 12 years old, name *Commodore*.

His training was commenced about May 1, 1923, at which time he was considerably overweight and soft. I was guided largely by the article in the CAVALRY JOURNAL of January, 1923, by Major Wainwright, on the training of army horses for the Eastern Endurance Ride of 1922; also by the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Neil, Remount Service.

At the start I did considerable walking, mostly over hilly ground just north of the post—this to turn the fat into muscle and to develop the wind. Later I gave *Commodore* two or three long, slow rides per week, between twenty and twenty-five miles, one day per week fast work only at trot and gallop and the rest of the time walking. He started carrying weight about July 10, or three weeks before the ride.

He was fed 14 pounds of oats per day, one feed of bran per week, and all the hay he would eat. At the start of his training he was given several hours grazing each day, but this was soon cut down to half an hour, and then to about 20 minutes daily.

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On July 13 *Commodore* was shipped to Colorado Springs and stabled at the Broadmoor Hotel polo stables. From then on until two days before the ride his training was continued, the change of climate not affecting him at all. He was in splendid condition, feeling very high-lived, and whenever allowed to run loose would kick and squeal like a colt.

Preliminary examination of entered horses by judges and veterinarians was made on July 20. At this examination one of the veterinarians pronounced *Commodore* to be one of the best-conditioned horses among the entrants.

On Monday morning, July 30, the ride started. All horses were examined by the veterinarians before leaving stables and *Commodore* was absolutely normal. The course led to a ranch 30 miles out and about 1,300 feet lower in elevation than the starting point. I reached this ranch about 10:20 a. m., averaging a fraction over seven miles per hour. Twice on the way I stopped at water and sponged out the horse's nostrils, dock, and between hind legs. Once he drank, but not much. At noon stop he would not eat his oats, but did eat some grass and drank a little water. He was again examined by the veterinarians and was still normal. After about 25 minutes rest I started back. At the end of the 48th mile I noticed that *Commodore* was slowing up, and a few minutes later that he was bloating slightly. I immediately dismounted and led him to some grass at the side of the road, where I unsaddled. This was about 1:40 p. m. The secretary of the ride, Mr. Hayes, passed about this time in an automobile, and I requested him to notify one of the veterinarians to come up immediately. Mr. Hayes missed the veterinarian on the road, and the latter did not arrive for about 40 minutes. Soon after he was unsaddled *Commodore* fell down on his side, and at about 2:10 p. m. was dead.

An autopsy was made, and it was discovered that the horse died of acute indigestion, there being a split 14 inches long and a number of large holes in his stomach, caused by expansion of gas. The veterinarians could assign no reason for this, as the horse had eaten nothing except his usual feed of oats and hay the preceding feeds. The oats were clean and of good quality and the hay was a very good grade of timothy. The water along the road and in the valley at the noon stop was alkaline and might have been the cause, but all the other horses had the same water and it did not seem to affect them.

I do not know what caused the attack of acute indigestion that caused the death of *Commodore*. I had owned him for six and one-half years and had proved him a fine road horse many times on the Mexican border. *Commodore* was hot, but not overheated; he had shown no signs of exhaustion; he had not been pushed too fast.

I believe that the method of training used was right, and agree with the veterinarians, who said that the same thing might have happened in his stall at Fort Russell.

## LOSS OF "COMMODORE"

Major Henry Leonard, judge of the ride, writes:

DEAR COLONEL HARPER:

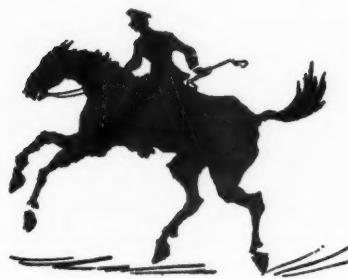
Captain Perry gave his mount most excellent care and rode him intelligently and judiciously; he had trained and prepared his horse conscientiously and painstakingly, and the animal's death was in no way ascribable to his neglect. As a matter of fact, as developed by autopsy, the horse died from an attack of acute indigestion engendered by something he ate. At the midday stop he was normal, as shown by his temperature, pulse, and respiration.

It was my desire to write you on this subject, because I have learned from experience that the Cavalry looks with suspicion upon an officer who loses a horse, and the burden of proof rests upon him to show it was not his fault. Captain Perry is a young officer who impressed me unusually favorably, both as a soldier and a horseman, and only credit is due him for his conduct in the endurance ride.

I want to congratulate you upon the performances generally of the officers of your command, and especially on Captain Watkins' success. We think well enough of him to put up the funds for his Eastern competition. All of this I happen to know rebounds to your credit in the Department, as it properly should.

Very sincerely,

HENRY LEONARD.



## Editorial Comment

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### MODERN DEFENSE POLICIES INCREASE IMPORTANCE OF CAVALRY

CAVALRYMEN MUST LEARN to properly evaluate their arm and to insist forever and with indomitable spirit upon its proper maintenance and, indeed more: upon its expansion.

It is easy to demonstrate the need for a strong cavalry, but no one will exert himself greatly to demonstrate what does not intimately interest him. We cannot expect an infantryman to do more than admire the cavalry as a possible auxiliary, more given to romance than the bitter business of battle; we cannot expect the artilleryman to regard the cavalry as anything more than a possible difficult target; the airman will merely agree that the cavalry must co-operate in "his" reconnaissance. The cavalryman must state his own case if it is to be stated at all. Fortunately, we have some forceful souls in our ranks who, in and out of season, have preached and continue to preach the cavalry doctrine. It is for every cavalry officer to support this band of leaders. Every cavalryman must be an advocate of a strong cavalry, a stronger and stronger cavalry.

It should not be necessary to review here the grounds upon which that stand should be made. But one thing may be profitable to mention. Much of the reluctance to invest the cavalry with a proper importance is due to modern developments in warfare, particularly to the development of air service, tanks, gas, and increase of battle-fire of automatic weapons and artillery. A cavalryman should be ready-tongued to point out the fallacies that have become woven into many theories with respect to these developments and their effect on the employment of cavalry. Those fallacies have been exposed in the teachings of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, in the pages of this JOURNAL, and in many articles in foreign service journals. There is no excuse for any cavalry officer to be apologetic for his arm. Five years of analysis of the World War have quite reversed the judgment pronounced upon the future of cavalry.

But it is not necessary to remain upon the defensive. After we have demonstrated to our critics that the developments of modern war have some of them modified, but none of them usurped or destroyed, the value of cavalry, then it is in order to point out a fact of primary importance.

The modern developments in organization for war have greatly increased the importance of cavalry. This fact is only beginning to be apparent and it is probably not yet appreciated except in limited circles. It is easy of demonstration.

Modern war has become a warfare of masses. Nations throw the weight of their whole strength into the conflict. But it must be borne in mind that this aggregate of offensive and defensive strength does not exist at the outbreak



WINNERS OF THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY POLO  
TOURNAMENT

Major Beard, Colonel Brown, Assistant Secretary of War Davis, Major Herr, Major Wilson  
(SEE POLO)



MAJOR R. D. McCULLOUGH, CAV. R. C.,  
Commander of the First Squadron of the 305th Cavalry (Pennsylvania) and his entry in the Devon Horse Show

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT

of war and must be developed. The economic rivalry between nations will not permit more than a small proportion of their efforts to be bent toward preparation of this war strength. Yet the opening campaign of any war, the first few months, may easily be critical. Witness the anxiety which prevails as to what a strong air armament may accomplish during this initial period. A no-less-significant factor in respect to this period is the cavalry.

Practically alone, among all the land forces available at the outbreak of hostilities, the cavalry needs not to await an augmentation of her force to be effective. The possibility of creating effective cavalry after hostilities have commenced, in time to utilize to advantage, is admittedly precluded. The cavalry strength must, therefore, be complete at the start.

The cavalry which the nation has seen fit to provide against the day of national jeopardy must stop the first rush, if we are on the defensive. It is folly to argue the probability that we will never be attacked on our own soil. If one believed in such security, we would dispense with most of our land troops and confine our defense to the air service, the navy, and the coast defenses. If land troops are required at all, the cavalry must breast the onset as the one already-formed nucleus around which the mobilizing nation can array its growing strength. It may not be long before this strength is adequate for the task. Our defense policies are the result of careful study of all the possibilities, all possible combinations of enemy and all possible methods of organization of our own strength. Our infantry and artillery bulwarks will, part of them, acquire their war strength in a short time. However, much of this strength will be only partly trained. And there will remain a critical initial period during which the cavalry will be the sole land force, completely trained, armed cap-a-pie, ready to fight in any fashion, with all its accompanying auxiliary strength in guns and aircraft, with its radio communication giving unprecedented breadth to its intelligence and liaisons, to which the country will anxiously look for its security. The case is similar with a possible initial offensive.

It is, then, proper to advance the proposition: For every step taken in the direction of development of maximum national war strength that brings as an inevitable accompaniment a *dilution* of immediate effectiveness, the cavalry, as an actually existing combat force and not merely a potential one, *must be augmented*.

And this proposition follows quite as inevitably: With the necessity devolving upon the cavalry to be the *initial defender*, the combat potentialities of the arm must be increased. The cavalry must maintain itself as a self-dependent, highly organized combat arm in the truest sense, embodying within its own organization all reasonable means of attack and defense.

These theses are already recognized by some forward-thinking cavalrymen to be true. It remains for the body of cavalry officers everywhere to grasp their great significance and to bring and keep to the fore a demand for a serious consideration of the cavalry potentialities of the next war and the need for augmentation of our cavalry strength.

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### STRONGER CAVALRY

ACCEPTING, THEN, THE PROPOSITION that the cavalry must be kept a true combat arm in this day of powerful engines of war, it is incumbent upon us to determine how we can increase our combat effectiveness—against any and all enemy troops and contrivances. We must not be deterred by gas; we must be able to cope with tank and aircraft, and we must admit the impassability of no obstacle, even of wire. It is apparent that the trooper, unaided, will never be able to overcome some of these difficulties. But we have already gone a long way beyond the capacity of the individual trooper. We have given our cavalry the automatic weapons, accompanying artillery, radio equipment, pioneer equipment, and are prepared to add other special means where required.

All this has been accomplished to the accompaniment of frequent barks of protest from those who could visualize nothing better than the line of flashing sabers or the romantic individual prowess of the old frontier days.

It is only a logical step to proclaim that we must go still farther and find the solution to the new problems. If we are inspired with this doctrine, we will somehow surmount the difficulties. It may quite transform the appearance of our cavalry units to do it. What matter? It may tax our essential quality of mobility to the utmost to do it. What matter, if we manage to retain that mobility? But, however it is to be accomplished, the striking power and defensive strength of our cavalry must be greatly augmented.

The important thing is to envisage *all* the various cavalry missions and put due emphasis on those which will seldom be fulfilled unless the cavalry shall itself be a powerful as well as a mobile agency.

It is hard to keep the proper balance. France, Germany, and Italy have been inclined since the war to sacrifice to some extent mobility of their cavalry to make their cavalry divisions independent, heavily armed and armored forces. We see our problem differently. Our conditions are vastly different. But while it is not necessary to go as far as they have gone in Europe, it is advisable to go as far as we can toward making our cavalry a reliable first line of land defense, augmented in numbers and with increased offensive and defensive power.

### HORSE ARTILLERY

IS THERE ANY GOOD reason why the horse artillery, which is to be—which must be—an inseparable adjunct of a cavalry division, should not be a part of the cavalry arm? It will be objected that the heavy component of artillery in the infantry division is still kept a separate combat branch. But the cases are not parallel.

The artillery which will accompany cavalry must necessarily be armed with light field pieces, horsed, comparatively easy to handle. The fire employed will consist of the most simple kind, with direct observation. Most cavalry officers can readily be trained to adjust such fire quickly and accurately. Many of our present cavalrymen did learn the trick, as a matter of fact, during the war. They need not concern themselves with barrages or range tables or

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corrections of the moment. These are all outside the sphere of usefulness—in cavalry operations. Driving and harness and care of equipment are readily mastered, and one of the primary requisites, animal management, is part of the cavalryman's A B C.

The gain would be great. The most difficult problem facing the horse artilleryman is not, it may be remarked, the manipulation of his guns, but the co-ordination of their fire with the rapidly shifting cavalry maneuver. The opportunities are fleeting, the moments of need critical and almost unforeseen. The officer who will manage to have his guns in position at the time and in the place where they can support cavalry action must of necessity be trained, super-trained, in cavalry maneuver and combat. He must have a cavalry sense of terrain. He must be sufficiently familiar with the examples of cavalry employment in history to be able to foresee what his cavalry commander is likely to do before that commander has made a decision.

He must be expert in reconnaissance and swift in decision. He must, in a word, possess all the cavalry qualities. Then why should he not be a cavalryman?

It is suggested that a reasonable solution would be to recover to our own branch some of our former comrades who have latterly been serving in the sister branch and turn over *our* horse artillery to their direction, with the admonition to them: Forget your range tables and logarithms; just watch our dust!

To be sure, Colonel Cambuzat, of the French artillery, pronounces the death sentence upon horse artillery and would substitute for it motorized guns of 65 millimeter and 155 millimeter caliber for the cavalry. But it can be assumed that he is viewing the matter from an artilleryman's orthodox angle. We may properly experiment with motorized artillery with the cavalry, but will continue for the present to place our reliance in the animal-drawn matériel.

As a secondary advantage to be anticipated from a possession by the cavalry of its own guns might be mentioned the gain in sureness with which a cavalry commander, experienced at some time in his earlier service in handling cavalry guns, will include his artillery support in his estimate of the situation and will co-ordinate its power with that of his mounted and dismounted elements.

Anyway, let's talk this over.

## CAVALRY DIVISION MANEUVERS

THE CAVALRY DIVISION MANEUVERS are about to commence as this number of the JOURNAL goes to press, so it is impossible to do more than refer to them and recommend them to the attention of our readers. It is hoped that reports of these maneuvers will be available to readers of subsequent numbers.

## POLO

THERE IS NOTHING in the whole field of cavalry activity that approaches the progress which has been made during the past few years in the royal game which the cavalry service has seized upon for its own. Other branches are mak-

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ing much of it, and the army as a whole benefits from all earnest efforts in this sport. But in the cavalry most of the old handicaps have been removed, and a fresh and vigorous enthusiasm has been aroused, so that there is no limit to the degree to which cavalry officers may hope to perfect their skill in this game which is so well suited to be part of a cavalryman's training.

That this improvement is being rapidly made is testified to by the army's almost meteoric success in national polo. Finally, as this is written, we have just won against a British army four of international repute. We are continuing to justify the War Department policy of promoting polo. In this progress cavalrymen, by the nature of things, are committed to the leadership.

## CREATING A CITIZEN ARMY: OUR PRINCIPAL MISSION

THE PAST FEW MONTHS should have taken us a few vigorous steps farther along the road which is leading us to a fully developed citizen army. Many of the JOURNAL readers have themselves been on duty in one of the many great summer training camps, where the process of welding together all the elements in our defense forces has been going on. Regular Army, National Guard, Organized Reserves, R. O. T. C., and civilians all brought together for training and imbued with enthusiasm for progress—this is an inspiring thing. There can be no doubt as to the advantage the lesser trained elements have derived from the summer work. As an example of this training, attention is invited to Major Edwards' story in this number, of the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Knox. A moment's reflection will convince one that not only these citizen elements, but the Regular Army itself has profited from the camps. Its officers, to a greater extent than could be the case with National Guard and Reserve Officers, have gained experience in the handling of larger units, while officers and noncommissioned officers have gained an increased sympathetic understanding of the citizen personnel that will be associated with them in such preponderant numbers in any future war; and it is to be hoped, along with an appreciation of all the shortcomings of the National Defense program and the difficulties to be overcome, they have obtained a still clearer conception of that program and its great significance.

In this connection one should hark back to the exposition of this subject—the relations which should obtain between the Regular Army and the Citizen Forces—which was the burden of General Pershing's address to the graduating class at the War College last June. He urged, in part:

"The one-time rôle of a Regular Army officer has passed with the Indian campaigns and the acquirement of colonial possessions. Our mission today is definite, yet so broad that few, if any, have been able to grasp the possibilities of the new fields opened up by the military policy now on the statute books.

"I wish especially to emphasize the necessity for broad vision in study or work concerned with the development of this military policy. Our view is no longer circumscribed by a Regular Army small and widely dispersed, but we must visualize great citizen forces brought into

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being through established basic units. There are officers, fortunately in constantly diminishing numbers, who cannot turn their minds from concentration on a diminutive Regular Army, successfully and gallantly fighting the country's battles, as in Cuba and the Philippines, or serving at isolated stations along the Mexican border. Those days have not entirely passed and probably never will pass, but they are now of secondary importance in the general scheme of National Defense.

"The Citizen Army has made a beginning, a troubled period of confusion and narrow vision. It is now vigorous of body, but still facing the usual vicissitudes of the earlier period. The task awaiting members of this graduating class in your new assignments is to carry forward this work, to inspire yourselves, your associates, and every part of this huge machine for the National Defense, with a democratic spirit of co-operation and common understanding.

"In serving on the War Department General Staff or at Corps Area Headquarters, it is difficult to avoid a detached and impersonal attitude which soon carries one out of sympathy with the subordinate organizations, and especially with the humble individual worker in the ranks. It is hard for the man at the desk to see with the eye of a troop commander or of a business man struggling with self-imposed duties as an officer of the National Guard or Reserve Corps. Unintentionally, misunderstanding arises and co-operation fails. It is the special duty of the Regular Army officer to avoid this possibility. As a matter of truth, the establishment of a sympathetic understanding is more important than the performance of any routine duties.

"While not professional soldiers, men of the National Guard and Reserves are prompted to service by a patriotic devotion to the high conception of citizenship. Of all our citizens, they deserve praise for the energy that leads them to spend months and often years in readiness. These are the men you are to counsel, instruct, and guide. Your ideals of national obligation and your standards of efficiency are likely to be theirs. To insure the success of our military policy, the officers of the regular establishment must rise to a full appreciation of their new responsibilities and must bring to the task enthusiastic effort and efficient leadership.

"In another sense this class resumes active duty in the army under new conditions. We now have this month for the first time a completed scheme of mobilization of the nation's man power. While these plans are at present more or less imperfect, they will form a substantial basis of further study and many of you will be involved in their improvement. Formerly our studies were limited to a vague academic consideration of a possible army for which no provision had been made, but today we must deal with divisions, corps, and armies, the skeleton organizations of which are well on toward completion. The development of this and all other plans must continue to inspire our best efforts. If we can bring our countrymen to realize the wisdom of a reasonable state of readiness, and if we can succeed in maintaining an efficient basic organization of both the regular and the citizen forces, then our duty will have been performed."

## THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

### ABSTRACTIONS, THEORIES, AND FACTS

#### Pertinent Paragraphs from the Address of Honorable John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, at the Opening Exercises, Army War College

I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE that the true mission of education is to develop a balanced mentality that deals with theories as they are concerned with facts. If this is not done, the result is that we are often misled into such an abstract exercise of the mind that we overlook the dangerous paths into which it can lead our otherwise cautious footsteps. There is no institution in which the danger of abstraction is so great as in a military establishment, for there are naturally long periods of peace during which theories largely prevail. Army officers must, therefore, be exceptionally alert, to protect their minds from dogma which might stifle their natural initiative.

A school can but do its best to guide your absorption of learning. Only the individual can preserve the openness of his mind, and it is an open mind that the army officer should have. History is filled with the defeat of scholastic soldiers at the hands of practical leaders. The schooled soldier who is at the same time a practical man, filled with the curiosity of an open mind, is material for genius. Theories never win wars. They do serve, however, as a foundation for action.

Be afraid of nothing in the way of change or innovation. Never stick to an accepted way of getting results if some better way manifests itself. Learn now what the War Department and the army consist of and what methods they employ. Remember, however, that methods change each year, and that what we have now will differ from what we may have in the future.

One can study theories without becoming a theorist. One can spend a lifetime learning the intimate details of our present military matériel, organization, and operation without becoming wedded to the idea that none of these can ever change. In fact, that intimate knowledge of the resources of war without which no man is fit to command can be gained in no other manner than by long-continued study and observation. One could not understand the army of tomorrow without having some idea of the army of today.

It is the American people who declare war, who fight it, and who produce for it. On the whole, they are a very practical people, devoted only to things as they are. Abstractions have a limited place in their lives. Abstract learning must not, therefore, be given undue prominence in the training of an American officer. He must know the people he represents, their limitations and their potentialities. He must know war as it has been fought by other peoples. Based on that knowledge, he must then know how to fit his conceptions of war to what the American people can and will do. Then he will be a trained soldier, mentally prepared for any duty which he may be called upon to perform. Moreover, he will probably find that he can develop a superior doctrine of war, for there are no people on earth more resourceful than ours—spiritually, mentally, and physically.

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### ROCK-RIBBED

A WRITER IN A recent number of our esteemed contemporary, the *Infantry Journal*, refers to the "rock-ribbed CAVALRY JOURNAL." We do not understand exactly what is meant. But we appreciate the compliment.

### AUTHOR! AUTHOR!

As some interest has been aroused by the appearance in the July number of THE CAVALRY JOURNAL of "Essentials of Military Conduct," by an Old Dragoon, it is our pleasant privilege to inform readers that the author of this admirable letter is the present commander of the Fourth Cavalry, Colonel Howard R. Hickok, than whom there is no more active and ardent supporter of the Cavalry Association.

## NOTICE

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

### UNITED STATES CAVALRY ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of the United States Cavalry Association will be held at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 15, 1924, at the Army and Navy Club.

The election of officers and of members of the Executive Council will take place at this meeting.

The following amendment will be voted upon, the necessity for same being a coincidence of the dates for the Association meeting and the annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club.

In Article VII, Section 1, which reads: "The annual or regular meeting of the Association shall be held on the third Monday in January of each year," erase the words "on the third Monday."

All members of the Association who are not certain to be present in person are urgently requested to execute and forward to the Secretary a proxy, form for which is to be found below.

## PROXY

I hereby constitute and appoint the Secretary of the United States Cavalry

Association, or \_\_\_\_\_, my proxy, for me and in my name and behalf to vote at any election of officers and members of the Executive Council of the United States Cavalry Association, upon any and all proposed amendments to the Constitution of the said Association, and upon any and all other matters which may properly come before the annual meeting of the United States Cavalry Association in January, 1924, or any adjourned meeting thereof.

## Topics of the Day

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### PROGRESS IN WORK FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

TO DATE, THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE has collected about \$10,000 in cash and has purchased one horse in Virginia—*Dynamite*—a gray horse, about 16 hands high, 12 years old. This horse has won a number of blue ribbons throughout the United States, particularly in 5-foot classes. He is considered one of the best jumpers in the United States. He is three-quarters thoroughbred and one-quarter standardbred.

Colonel R. M. Thompson, chairman of the Olympic Committee, has indicated that this committee will transport the Olympic Equestrian Team to London, then to Paris, pay the expenses while in Paris, and return them to the United States. This relieves the committee of raising a large portion of the funds which would be needed for this part of the expenses.

### MARCHING FROM FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING, TO FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, WITH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY

By First Lieutenant Frank M. Lee, V. C.

From the Veterinary Bulletin\*

IN SUBMITTING THIS ARTICLE, it is the writer's intention to give some of the observations made while en route with this command, which consisted of Troop G, 13th Cavalry, Battery C, 76th Field Artillery, Band, 76th Field Artillery, Medical Detachment, and Veterinary Detachment. This command was ordered to march overland from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for the purpose of acting as demonstration troops for the Reserve Officers' Training Camp and the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Douglas.

The march was started on the morning of May 31 and ended at noon June 28. The entire distance covered was about 500 miles, and the average per day was 23.4 miles. The daily routine of the march consisted of breaking camp at 5 o'clock in the morning, the troops being on the road by 6 o'clock. After a thirty-minute march the command was halted and all harness and saddles were adjusted; then a rest of fifteen minutes was given men and animals, and the march was resumed. Ten minutes of each hour the men were dismounted and walked, and then a ten-minute rest was given. This applied to the artillery more specifically than to the cavalry, but frequent dismounting and walking and short rests were given in the cavalry.

The troop consisted of 65 men and 80 horses. Two of these horses were used as pack animals, carrying the aparejos which were packed with the

\* Comments upon the artillery animals omitted in this extract.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

picket lines and stakes. Its escort wagons, combined into the wagon train, carried the men's barrack bags and tentage.

Most all the animals of the entire command had been given some conditioning before leaving Fort Russell, consisting of short marches under full pack and also a series of daily exercises, and the general condition of the animals could be said to be excellent.

The forage used by the command was all purchased locally en route by the purchasing officer, who preceded the command, and by the time the column arrived at the camping place the purchases were all completed and the writer immediately upon arrival in camp would inspect the forage and meats. No trouble was encountered in the procurement of these articles. The hay was of good quality, upland prairie, with some alfalfa, and the oats were bright, clean, and well filled.

The shoeing was very good throughout the entire trip. Each animal was newly shod before the command left its station and fitted with six extra shoes, two of which were carried in the saddle pockets and four in the trains. In this way the use of fires was almost eliminated on all stops except during the weekends when the forges were set up and hot fitting done.

The fit and adjustments of the harness and saddles was one of the things watched closely and with good results. In the troop the number of saddle sores were few, and this was due, as the writer views it, to the careful watching and continual explaining to the men the necessity of proper care of the backs, which was closely followed out, with the good results above stated. On arrival at camp the saddles were left on for a period of thirty minutes, then removed, and the saddle blankets left on for about 10 minutes; the blankets were then removed and the backs "spanked" and massaged and washed with cold water. After a long, hard march, some of the backs would show small, nutlike nodules a short time after arrival in camp, but it was found that, with cold water applied and a brisk rubbing, these were very easily eliminated, and the next morning by the time we were ready to hike, the backs were normal. Out of the entire troop we had four cases of abrasions from the saddle that had to be placed on sick report for a period of three days, at the end of which time they were returned to duty.

The country traversed by this command ranged from a flat desert country to the mountains, with their valleys and canyons. The majority of the camp sites were rocky and sandy, with little or no grass and few trees, and while these sites were picked with a view to getting sufficient water for cooking and for the needs of the men and the 260 animals, with no forced marches, nevertheless at one time it was necessary to have the water shipped to us in railroad tank cars.

The general condition of the animals on arrival at Fort Douglas was good, and although some of them looked thin it was found when they were weighed that they had lost only an average of  $25\frac{1}{2}$  pounds each.

The chief of staff of the 104th Division commended the condition of the detachment in the following terms:

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"I desire to bring to your attention the splendid condition of animals, men, and equipment in which the troops arrived at Fort Douglas. After a five-hundred-mile march across sage brush, desert, and through the dusty canyons of northeastern Utah, the troops presented almost as good appearance as if returning from an ordinary drill. The sleek and well-cared-for condition of the animals indicated the exercise of intelligent and efficient care during the march and reflects great credit on the officers responsible."

### JUMPS WITHOUT WINGS

AT THE LAKE SHORE Hunt Club Horse Show an innovation in horse-show technique was the building of the jumps without wings. It was so successful that it seems probable that jumps without wings will soon become the rule. The jumps were 24 feet wide, and consisted of stone walls, hedges, gates, and in-and-out inclosed in evergreens.

### THE CAVALRY TEAM TRY-OUT MATCHES AT FORT DES MOINES

THE CAVALRY REGIMENTAL TEAM Championship match was won by the 11th Cavalry, the successful team consisting of Captain C. A. Wilkinson, First Lieutenant O. R. Stillinger, and Second Lieutenant P. A. Noel. The 14th Cavalry team stood in second place and the 10th Cavalry third. Each member of the winning team received a bronze medal, and the 11th Cavalry obtains possession this year of the Cavalry Regimental Team Championship Trophy Cup.

In the contest for the Fort Bliss Trophy, competed for in the 1,000-yard Individual Championship Match, the winner was Captain C. E. Dissinger, 4th Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel I. S. Martin, cavalry, won the silver medal for the second place, and Second Lieutenant P. M. Martin, 7th Cavalry, received the bronze medal for third place. This match was shot in a 15-to-20-mile-per-hour wind.

The 200-yard Individual Championship Match was won by Staff Sergeant C. E. Smyth, 14th Cavalry, Captain O. A. Palmer, 12th Cavalry, taking second place and Second Lieutenant J. E. Leahy, 3d Cavalry, third. The winner received a silver medal, and a bronze medal was awarded to the second place.

In the Cavalry Individual Championship Match the winner of the trophy and the gold medal was First Lieutenant C. E. Morrison, 11th Cavalry, Sergeant C. A. Sandridge, 10th Cavalry, receiving the silver medal for second place and Sergeant V. L. Roberts, 4th Cavalry, receiving the bronze medal for third place.

Captain Wilkinson, 11th Cavalry, having made the highest aggregate score in the Individual Championship Match, 200-yard Individual Championship Match, and the 1,000-yard Individual Championship Match, with a score of 449, was awarded the Holbrook Trophy and a gold medal for this superior performance.

Prizes were also donated by the team itself to the winner and second and third in the sixth time over the National Match course. Second Lieutenant

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

Rehm, 14th Cavalry, won first prize, Sergeant S. Gustaves, 12th Cavalry, took second, and Sergeant R. G. Kirby, 4th Cavalry, third.

## THE CAVALRY TEAM AT NATIONAL MATCHES

THE CAVALRY TEAM which has been participating in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry consists of the following members:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Davidson, team captain	Second Lieutenant P. A. Noel, 11th Cavalry
Major J. J. O'Hara, team coach	Second Lieutenant P. M. Martin, 7th Cavalry
Captain H. S. Beecher, supply officer	Second Lieutenant G. A. Rehm, 14th Cavalry
Sergeant J. B. Aitken, supply sergeant	Staff Sergeant C. E. Smyth, 14th Cavalry
Lieutenant-Colonel I. S. Martin, cavalry	Sergeant J. Adams, 6th Cavalry
Captain W. B. Augur, cavalry	Sergeant R. G. Kirby, 4th Cavalry
Captain R. R. Allen, 7th Cavalry	Sergeant G. Gustaves, 12th Cavalry
Captain O. R. Palmer, 12th Cavalry	Corporal R. V. Wilzewski, 8th Cavalry
Captain R. P. Gerfen, cavalry	Private F. Kulczynski, 7th Cavalry
Captain H. F. Rathjen, 12th Cavalry	Private S. Blazejewski, 3d Cavalry
Captain W. Kenahan, 10th Cavalry	Private W. F. Tilman, 10th Cavalry
First Lieutenant C. E. Morrison, 11th Cavalry	Private C. M. Roberts, 2d Cavalry
First Lieutenant S. P. Walker, 7th Cavalry	Private C. E. Curry, Machine-gun Troop No. 1.
First Lieutenant T. J. Heavey, cavalry	
Second Lieutenant J. E. Leahy, 3d Cavalry	

## A NEW IDEA

### The Army Contact Camps

LOCATED ON United States Senator James Wadsworth's estate, bordering the beautiful Lake Conesus, in western New York, and 25 miles south of Rochester, is being initiated an experiment in the further development of the Three-Component-Army which gives promise of great and lasting possibilities.

Word was sent throughout the State to all Regular, National Guard, and Reserve officers that the camp would be in operation from August 22 to September 15, and that its purpose would be twofold: First, to provide a means for the limited instruction of a large number of Reserve officers who, because of inadequate Federal appropriations, were unable to attend this summer's regular training camps; and, Second, and almost equally important, the assembly of designated units during certain specified periods. More or less elasticity in the execution of this latter feature has been provided for to permit officers attending at any convenient time whose business or personal affairs will not permit of any specified time of attendance.

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The optimistic expectations as to attendance and interest were more than realized. The camp, in addition to accomplishing its mission in full, provided closer contact and understanding among the three components, the officers of each unit assembled, and, finally, among the executive officers, instructors, and supervising staffs.

"Camp Wadsworth," the official and fitting designation of this year's camp, owes its existence to Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan C. Shiverick, cavalry, O. R. C., who conceived the idea, and to Brigadier General William Weigel, U. S. A., acting for Major-General Robert L. Bullard, commanding the 2d Corps Area, who provided the means.

A picked detachment of one officer and twenty enlisted men from Madison Barracks, with mess sergeant and cooks from Camp Dix furnished an organization sufficiently large to accommodate one hundred and fifty officers. Visiting officers paid for their transportation to and from camp and at the rate of one dollar and a half per day for meals; tents, blankets, and orderly service were furnished them without cost.

Instruction was confined mainly to the forenoons, and had for its purpose the emphasizing of outstanding principles applying to: Organization, to include the regiment; Employment of the branch; Tactics, to include the battalion and squadron; Map-reading; Combat orders; Staff organization.

The instruction provided at Camp Wadsworth was arranged into three courses: one each for the infantry, field artillery, and cavalry. Each course consisted of a three-day schedule, which was repeated for every week during the period of the camp.

The principles brought out were those which can best be exemplified by means of thirty-minute lectures, conferences, and by tactical walks.

The attendance was heaviest over week-ends and averaged at such times between 100 and 150. Considering the short notice that officers had to arrange their visits, and the fact that the great majority of them had already taken advantage of their summer vacation, this is considered by those in touch with conditions as more than satisfactory.

For future years it is well within the range of possibilities that one or more such camps may be established in every State, to run during the months of July and August. It seems that no more economical and popular means of furthering the establishment of our military policy has yet been developed.

The Camp Wadsworth organization consists of Lieutenant-Colonel K. T. Smith, camp commander and instructor in infantry; Major J. L. Topham, camp quartermaster; Major J. H. Van Horn, instructor in field artillery; Major W. M. Modisette, adjutant and instructor in cavalry, and First Lieutenant A. T. McCone, field artillery, commanding detachment.

The camp was honored by visits from the Secretary of War, Senator Wadsworth, and Colonel Wolf, Chief of Staff, 98th Division.

All declared themselves as much impressed by the interest displayed on the part of the officers of the National Guard and Organized Reserves of

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northern New York in this novel attempt to further, at their own expense, the development of our military policy. Once they had surveyed the situation, these distinguished gentlemen, though visiting the camp at different times, enthused over the possibilities of one or more such camps being established next summer in each of the nine corps areas.

### THE CHIEF OF CAVALRY'S RIFLE TEAM

THE RESULTS OF COMPETITION in all regiments have not been received at this writing, but the following enlisted men have so far won places on the Chief of Cavalry's Rifle Team:

Corporal John Kotus, Troop C, 1st Cavalry; Sergeant Wesley J. Reed, Troop B, 4th Cavalry; Sergeant James F. Lawrence, Troop F, 5th Cavalry; Sergeant James J. Walsh, Troop C, 7th Cavalry; Corporal Robert W. Montgomery, Headquarters Troop, 8th Cavalry; Private 1st Class Thomas Hawker, Troop A, 9th Cavalry; Private Faciano Nemenzo, Troop B, 26th Cavalry (P. S.); Private 1st Class Richard M. Quarles, Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry Brigade.

### HIGH JUMP RECORD BROKEN

A SENSATIONAL FEATURE of the South Shore Country Club Horse Show last June was the record-breaking jump of Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody's hunter, *Great Heart*, who cleared the bars at 8 feet 13/16 of an inch. The previous record had been made by *Confidence* several years ago and has stood at 8 feet 1/2 inch. Troop A of the 14th Cavalry exhibited in this show and were commended for their feats in horsemanship.

### SHOEING HORSES FOR USE ON PAVED STREETS

Major C. L. Scott, Q. M. C., submits the following relative to this problem:

The best method that I know is to shoe the horse with calks (about half inch) behind and with what is known as the rim shoe, made of light angle iron, in front. This method of shoeing is not only good on slippery streets, but on frozen ground. For work in winter on snow, the commercial snowshoe is the best.

### CAVALRY TEAM SECOND IN NATIONAL MATCH

A last-minute dispatch tells us our Cavalry Team shot their way as close to the top as it is possible for an Army team to come apparently. The Marines won the Service Team Match, as per usual. Colonel Davidson's determined aggregation took second place; Infantry third.

Colonel Davidson, and members of the Cavalry Team—that was splendid! The Cavalry appreciates the hard work that made this achievement possible and honors you for your contribution to the glory of your arm.

## New Books Reviewed

**THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF MODERN TIMES.** By Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Whitton. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1923. 254 pages, maps. (Price, \$3.50.)

This book, which is in a sense a sequel to Creasy's *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, long enumerated among the classics, is a useful contribution to general literature and a distinct addition to the shelf of military history. It appears very opportunely. The popular fancy, not without its encouragement from military writers, has pictured with startling prophetic presumption the "next war" of mechanical behemoths. At the moment, a saturation of death-dealing mechanical agencies of all sorts has given place to soporite, a gas (to be invented) that will exterminate army corps and armies. It is quite a wonder, in view of all the prophecies of what the "next war" will be, predicated upon the peculiar characteristics of the last war and the continued advance of inventions, that the man on the street will tolerate "defense programs," training of reserve troops, etc., that are based on any of the more ancient theories of war.

A survey of the critical points of warfare, such as this work by Colonel Whitton, is much needed to create at least a framework of a military concept into which one can fit, each in its due place, the wonderful "soporites" as they come along. After all, the wonderful inventions are not all of our own day. Gunpowder came along in the course of the period covered by Creasy's book and was sufficiently epoch-making. Types of armies, types of weapons, change incessantly from the dawn of human history or even legend. And they will both continue to change. Today's forms are already about to give place to tomorrow's. He who would prepare himself to deal with the unknown forms of war of tomorrow will not content himself with a mastery of those of today or of yesterday. He will fill his mind, rather, with the history of the warfare of the world. The old forms recur, always with modifications, to be sure, and it is the old forms that catch folks napping. Verdun is not the first fortress that has withstood all the art and force an overwhelmingly strong and determined enemy could bring against it. The inundations in Flanders had their counterpart many times over in ancient wars. Liquid fire is not new to the 20th century.

Or, if we agree that much of the warfare of the ancients is a tale that is told and had better be consigned to the reliquary, with all its helmets (though behold their resurrection only the other day), and battering rams, and bows and arrows, and ballistas (which were in a fashion nearly related to our modern trench mortar), still it is essential that we should not confine our conceptions of warfare to the ideas engendered by a single campaign, even if it be the latest and most terrible we know about, nor even of the latest war. It is useful to consider the nature of warfare over a considerable period and note how good strategy still prevails, and how good leadership still is required, and discipline, and training.

Colonel Whitton's book is a survey of the warfare of the world since Waterloo, the last battle recorded by Creasy. He finds it possible to epitomize the warfare of exactly a century by a description of five battles, four of them land battles. The reader is not wearied by repetition. Each of the five chapters is distinctive and typical as well as—one must agree with the author—critical. Whether he has selected the only critical battles or the most critical of his period will be disputed. But it is of no great importance. He has at any rate made a shrewd selection and justifies his choice by convincing argument.

It can be said in general that each chapter deals with strategy, and with political as well as military strategy. Only to a slight extent is any effort bestowed upon the tactics of the combats described. It is in the field of political and military strategy that this history is valuable, both to the military student and the general reader.

## NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

Each chapter is much more than an account of the battle from which it takes its title. It is a thoughtful survey of the history of a period, which is necessary to a comprehension of the significance of the battle. Indeed, the actual description of the battle occupies generally a very small portion of each chapter. In this respect, again, the reader is reminded of Creasy. In the "Fifteen Decisive Battles," the battle of Chalons, for example, occupies only one and a half pages out of the fifteen pages devoted to that chapter, while the chapter on Saratoga is an essay on the rise of the American Nation.

Out of the battles of the American Civil War the author has selected Vicksburg for the subject of his first chapter. By way of answer to the many who will prefer Gettysburg as a turning point of the war and the more critical of these two Federal victories, which were so nearly simultaneous in widely separated theaters of war, the author's comments upon the grand strategic values involved seem to justify his selection. Vicksburg does not signify merely a capitulation of a besieged fortress. The siege operations, which occupied the space of a month, are barely alluded to, while the diversified maneuvers by land and water and swamp, which might be regarded as neither land nor water, that placed the Federal army in a position to besiege the Gibraltar of the West, are, with the political and strategic connotations, the subject of most of this chapter. These operations extended from above Memphis to the Gulf, and included artificial inundations, river operations, exploration of tangled swamp, digging of ship canals, pitched land battles, a remarkable cavalry raid, and even a unique and exciting race between a body of Confederate cavalry and a Federal gunboat. A perusal of this chapter convinces one that the Vicksburg campaign deserves to be better and more widely appreciated.

The next chapter jumps across the ocean and takes as its subject the rise of the German nation, the fortunes of the House of Hohenzollern, and the age-long rivalry between the Brandenburg family and the Hapsburgs, pinnacled on the Holy Roman Empire. As the critical point of this contest for supremacy in central Europe, the author selects the battle of Königgrätz (Sadowa), from which this chapter takes its title.

Königgrätz is seen to be the logical forerunner of the Franco-Prussian struggle, and here there is evident difficulty in making selection from among the several critical episodes of that war. It seems odd at first thought that the author saw fit to overlook the important battle of Gravelotte and the catastrophe of Sedan. He barely refers to the fall of Metz and the capitulation of Paris. He selects for study what was in the final hour of the fight regarded as a drawn battle. He recounts the battle of Mars-la-Tour.

This conflict, rich in military interest as in dramatic episode, consisted, to use the author's succinct words, "of the efforts of one German corps with two cavalry divisions to keep the whole Army of the Rhine in play until neighboring columns had come marching to the sound of guns with much-needed assistance. It is no less the story of the failure of the French to exploit a numerical superiority which lasted all day."

Again, the author says of this battle, "the bloodiest and most decisive battle of the Franco-German War—a battle of which it has not unjustly been said that it defies description in detail. Fought on no prearranged plan and representing merely a struggle between two armies stumbling one against the other, the battle was to prove a chance encounter to which each side brought up reinforcements."

Mars-la-Tour has always been popularly thought of as a cavalry contest. There was the futile charge of the 3d French Lancers, brilliantly holding their lines under the terrific opposing infantry fire and at the end shuffling weakly off to the flank. Next came the equally futile, if magnificent, charge of the Cuirassiers, who only managed to pile themselves up in front of the rifles of the German infantry. Then followed the charge of the German Hussars, who came near to making an end of Marshal Bazaine, and indeed succeeded in creating such confusion that, as an immediate result, the French army was for a time robbed of a commander-in-chief, and then subsequently for another while had three at once. Later on, at perhaps the most critical stage of this critical battle, the Bredow Brigade of Cuirassiers and Uhlans made its tremendous sacrifice charge, countered in turn by French cavalry and resulting in a "regular maelstrom of men and horses."

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And the culminating point of the battle was reached in a great cavalry mêlée, in which nearly six thousand horsemen took part. "Never since," says the author, "has the world witnessed, nor is it likely again to witness, a cavalry fight of such magnitude."

Add to these striking and numerous instances of the employment of cavalry within a single battle the picturesque exploit of Prince Frederick Charles, reminding one of our own Sheridan, in arriving upon the field of battle after a fourteen-mile gallop in less than an hour, and it is easy to understand why Mars-la-Tour has been commonly regarded as a cavalryman's battle. But, while the cavalry activity was exceptional and the cavalry divisions on both sides played an important rôle, all arms contributed to and shared in the honors of this day of hard fighting, which checked the French retreat and influenced Bazaine to retire upon Metz, lock his army up there, and make the outcome of the war a foregone conclusion.

The student of naval history will be gratified to find included in this survey of critical battles, as the fourth battle treated, the great naval victory of Tsushima, in which battle Admiral Togo's fleet annihilated the Russian Baltic fleet of more than 50 keels. Most readers will find this episode of the Russo-Japanese War within their recollection and will recall the astonishing cable news of that 27th of May.

This chapter reminds one of Creasy's selection of the defeat of the Spanish Armada as one of his "fifteen." The narrative of the battle is preceded by an account of the appearance of Japan among the so-called civilized nations in the middle of the last century, a survey of its progress and resulting Russo-Japanese rivalry. Today's sympathy with the island empire in the hour of her dreadful catastrophe precludes other thoughts, but one knows that Japan will recover from her disaster and one cannot but pause to wonder when and how the Königgrätz of this determined nation, which evaluates its military necessities in no uncertain terms, will bring it, in its turn, after the manner of its German schoolmasters, to a subsequent Mars-la-Tour or—a Marne!

The Marne is perhaps too recent an event and is too deeply engraved in the memories of the present generation to tempt many readers to a perusal of its episodes, the subject of Colonel Whitton's fifth chapter; yet most readers would profit considerably from this excellent account, which is written after the pros and cons of all varieties have appeared in abundance in the papers and journals and memoirs published in great quantities in the countries concerned. It is only now, nine years after the event, that the reports from all sources bearing upon this greatest battle of all times can be properly appraised. The author has prepared himself well for his task, as an earlier study resulted in his book, "The Marne Campaign," and one can find little fault with his analysis of this far-flung battle. Its several outstanding features—the weakening of the German marching flank, its turn inward east of Paris, von Kluck's overreaching of the German line, his subsequent turn to the flank, the attack of Maunoury's army from Paris, the splendid stand of Foch's Ninth Army, the struggle to keep a fist-hold on Verdun and the stand of the Second Army on the Grand Couronné, the faulty control of German G. H. Q., and finally the interesting Hentsch incident—are all treated with due regard to their relative importance, and after a study of this chapter one is less inclined to aver that this one thing or that one thing was the cause of the German defeat. One matter which has been considerably in dispute the author does not attempt to shed light upon. It is probably of little importance, anyway; but one is curious to know whether the Germans outnumbered the Allies in this great battlefield or were themselves outnumbered by the British and the French.

It is believed that the author has created a notable historical summary in his work—a synopsis of the warfare of the past century—and has given us a review of those few battles during that period which will satisfy the definition given by Hallam of a "decisive battle": They can "justly be reckoned among those few battles of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes."

## NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

**PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.** By A. L. A. Himmelwright. The Macmillan Co. 244 pages. Illustrated. (Price, \$1.00.)

The author won the first National Revolver Championship in 1900 and appears to be thoroughly versed in his subject. The chapter on "Arms" is valuable, in that it gives a description and brief discussion of practically every make of pistol, revolver and automatic, illustrations of each make accompanying the text. Other chapters deal with ammunition, sights, position, targets, and ranges. The chapter on "Position" and remarks elsewhere on this important matter are not very helpful. A number of positions taken by noted pistol-shots are shown in the accompanying plates, but the text does little more than allude to them. One would desire a more careful analysis of the considerations entering into "position." The chapter titled "Target Practice" is an instance of illogical arrangement. This short chapter devotes only a few paragraphs to some generalities of target practice, and half the chapter is devoted to matches and competitions. In the chapter "Hints to Beginners" the author gives some excellent advice to learners of pistol-shooting. He properly emphasizes the advisability of selecting a weapon to fit the hand. The value of this manual is somewhat compromised by the double set of addenda and corrections which appear at the back of the text and by the final after-word on the automatic pistol. The author's eloquence over the Colt caliber .45 automatic (Army model) in this appendix gives one to question whether some of the original material of the book does not consequently suffer a depreciation of value. In fine, this book is a reprint of what was originally a well-conceived and fairly well-executed manual, now much in need of real revision, instead of an accumulation of appendices.

**FAMOUS HORSES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.** By Evelyn Brogan. Forum Publishing Company, San Antonio, Texas, 1923. 120 pages. Illustrated. (Price, \$2.15.)

This is an account of the lives of thirty-three horses well known and famous in the history of this country. One cannot read of these animals without being tempted to attribute to them more faculties than animals possess. Statements in this work are well substantiated by official records, and as a whole the book is a valuable acquisition to the library of a horse-lover. The book also throws some interesting side lights on the lives of their owners and riders.

**THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE OF JULY 15, 1918 (MARNE SOURCE BOOK).** The General Service Schools, 1923. 910 pages, maps. (Price, \$3.00.)

It is quite impossible to do justice in a brief review to this monumental production of the General Service Schools. It is exclusively a source book. The editor, Colonel Lanza, has contributed no discussion nor comment, except occasional explanatory notes; but his fine historical talent is evident throughout in the careful selection and arrangement of orders, instructions, reports, messages, and schedules, which present a wonderfully complete and live survey of the whole of that Second Marne Battle of July, 1918, in which the American 3d and 28th Divisions played a critically important and satisfactory rôle. One derives, indeed, an immense satisfaction from the conduct and performance of those grand divisions, as revealed not alone in American reports and records, but, to a marked extent, in German intelligence records.

There are several reasons which justify the labor which has been bestowed upon this compilation, outside the interest which naturally attaches to the part played in the operations by American troops. The battle was a critical point of the war. On pages 611-15 is reproduced a noteworthy document, the War Diary of the 7th German Army for July 18, 1918. It constitutes a German estimate of the operation and the reasons for the German failure, and concludes a general comment with this remark: "And here we at once see an undoubtedly great strategic success for Marshal Foch," and, based on this viewpoint, July 18, 1918, marks a turning point in the history of the World War.

In the second place, this operation had all the essential features of war of movement.

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The lines of defense had become by the summer of 1918 a flexible system. A considerable area was involved, embracing a large salient with every possible feature of terrain, so that the operation had none of the character of combat between long and extended lines, which had marked the warfare of three years past, and assumed the color of a grand battle, comparable in strategic and tactical interest to any battle of the past.

Moreover, this episode, which is depicted here so fully in nine hundred pages of first-hand material gleaned from the actors on both sides, was complete and decisive.

The student can easily be so engrossed by the thrilling drama that runs through these pages that he will profit greatly by increase of professional knowledge without being aware of it. He will imbibe a veritable store of war-laboratory data. The preparation made for this offensive by the German army is given in minute detail, while the intelligence reports are very illuminating and constitute alone a profitable study in "intelligence."

As an example of the instructive minutiae collected into this volume may be cited the War Diary of the 10th German Division, opposite the American front, for July 15, the day the offensive was launched. Report of situation is given at 20-minute intervals, on the average, throughout the day. Never in the history of war have we had such authentic and complete data as source material.

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## Foreign Military Journals

*The Cavalry Journal* (British), July, 1923.

The leading article by Major General Pitman discusses quite fully the part played by the British cavalry in the surprise attack on Cambrai, 1917. The hoped-for breakthrough was not realized and the cavalry could not play the rôle for which they had been concentrated, but the five cavalry divisions were well in hand to play that rôle, and the study of the incidents of their concentration behind the front line, and even the penetration of some leading units into the enemy areas, is highly profitable. "It appears," the writer finds, "that in the intermediate stage between trench and open warfare, opportunities will constantly occur for cavalry to attack batteries. By attacking without hesitation, near Rumilly, on November 20, the squadron was successful in overcoming the battery and its crew. The squadron had only been taught swordsmanship with a view to attacking immediately with the point. The result appears to have been most satisfactory." A number of instances of employment of mounted and combined mounted and dismounted action by squadrons are noted. Particularly, B Squadron of the Fort Garry Horse got through the trench system, and by careful use of ground and suitable formations did excellent work.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne's account of the Palestine Campaign concludes in this number with the capture of Damascus, the advance to beyond Aleppo, and the termination of hostilities.

### Training Polo Ponies

Two exceptionally instructive articles appear in this number on the training of polo ponies, one by Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Miller (author of "Modern Polo") and the other a study by Major Reynolds of the methods of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Pratap Singh, of Jodhpur, who was for more than a quarter century a noted poloist. Colonel Miller starts his pupils in at learning to stop straight and rein back; this first at the walk. This is taught with great patience. He discusses the several steps of training all the way through. The article on Sir Pratap's methods is an inspiration. The picture of his polo stable, of near a hundred carefully selected prospects, all at work along careful

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schedules that had in view a preparatory period of two years, is—contrasted with the terrible rush with us to make ponies inside of a few months—a useful thing to ponder over.

### Italian Cavalry Seat

In an interesting article on the Italian Cavalry School at Pinerolo the reader is given a pretty complete description of the Italian seat: Very short stirrup, seat kept as near the center of the saddle as possible, knee and thigh forced down as far as possible, lower leg drawn well back, heel well depressed, loins kept well *forward*, and back consequently hollow. The writer says: "To remain seated in the saddle in this position at a canter, and not stand in the stirrups, requires considerable practice and suppleness of the loins and hips, and a very long period of trotting makes the back muscles ache terribly until one gets used to it." Jumping is the whole thing in the Italian cavalry scheme of instruction. They do not care to make their horses handy; they have no polo and work for no especial skill in mounted combat. The horse and rider are trained with a view principally of enabling them to march and negotiate obstacles.

In jumping, the body is kept well forward, with the center of gravity well over the knees and the seat close to the saddle, with no weight on the cantle.

There is an interesting study in this number of the matter of co-operation between cavalry and tanks.

### British R. O. T. C.

In *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for February, 1923, there appears an interesting article about the "National Cadets" by Brigadier-General Ludlow. The cadets in Great Britain began by the formation of units in the public schools at the conclusion of the Crimean War. They seem to have developed into a definite part of the national defense in much the same manner as have our corps of cadets in colleges and preparatory schools. They probably more nearly resemble the units organized in our secondary schools under Section 550, National Defense Act of 1920, than the units—even the junior units—of our R. O. T. C.

The British Army is composed, according to the author, (1) of the Regular Army, (2) the Militia, (3) the Territorial Army, and (4) the Cadets, whereas with us our R. O. T. C. and Section 550 units are only feeders for our organized reserves.

The authorized cadet establishment today stands at 110,000.

The officers' training corps cadets, corresponding somewhat to our senior units of the R. O. T. C., number 35,000, only about one-half the strength of our senior units.

The appropriation for these is only about a seventh of our appropriations for our whole R. O. T. C. Economy rules supreme, as with us.

It is noteworthy that in the training courses physical training and games are given an importance of 50 out of 100 points.

While these cadets are part of the forces of the crown, they are nevertheless considered as non-combatant.

The Dominion of Canada has a Cadet Corps numbering in the neighborhood of 100,000 and composed of senior and junior units. The cadet training is voluntary, while in the other dominions it is mostly compulsory.

*The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, May, 1923.

The Gold Medal Essay in this number has for the subject a discussion of "the manner in which scientific invention and science in general affect, both strategically and tactically, the next great European war in which the British Empire may be engaged," together with suggestions for improvements in organization and training. The author, Major R. Chenevix Trench, whose digests of the *Militär Wochenblatt* have made his name a familiar one, examines all modes and agencies of warfare, and his deductions seem conservative and sound. On the subject of cavalry he concludes that, despite the increas-

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ing difficulties, the value of cavalry at the right place and right time, and its effect on shaken infantry, does not diminish. He recommends anti-tank guns for cavalry. Other noteworthy articles in this number are "The Dvina Campaign," "The Strategy of the Campaign in Mesopotamia, 1914-1918," "Policy and Strategy," by Field Marshal Sir W. R. Robertson, and "Guillemont," a translation of a chapter from a recently published German book by a Hanoverian company commander. The battle description contained in the last-named article has a terrible vividness that is not often attained in military memoirs and depicts the fighting during the most desperately grim period of the war.

### The Day of Horse Artillery Past

*Revue de Cavalerie*, January-February, 1923.

The third installment of the series, by Colonel of Artillery Cambuzet, entitled *La cavalerie et les feux*, treats of the artillery component of cavalry forces. He deals with the generalities of the problem and is content with theoretical considerations. His principal deduction is that the artillery component of a cavalry force should consist of 65 millimeter mountain guns and 155's both motorized. He computes that the ammunition supply can be about twelve times as great with motor transport, and he dwells on the proposition that the days of horse artillery are done. His thesis is not very convincing, because while he considers the artillery employment quite comprehensively, it is not apparent that he is at the same time giving due consideration to the characteristics of cavalry employment. In this connection one must bear in mind the excellent and complete road system of the continent and also the tendency of the French cavalry since the war to resolve its mobility into a mobility primarily for transportation.

An article by Commandant Burnol studies the employment of truck train transport of combat troops in tactical operations and concludes that this mode of transfer of troops can be best secured by cavalry advance guard.

An interesting historical article, prompted by the restoration in the recent German and British cavalry regulations of the raid as one of the principal missions of cavalry, is entitled "Quelque Exemples de Raids à travers les âges." The examples are drawn almost exclusively from the Mongol raids of the middle ages and those of the American Civil War.

Attention is particularly invited to a recital of the work of a reconnaissance squadron sent out as part of the French cavalry reconnaissance launched on the occasion of the German withdrawal in 1917 to the "Hindenburg" line. The operations, messages, and accomplishments of this reconnaissance squadron are given in considerable detail.

The two examples of cavalry combat in the World War given in the installment *Faits de cavalerie* in this number offer nothing of an unusual character, and the American reader will find Preston's "Desert Mounted Corps" and Colonel Davis' contributions to the CAVALRY JOURNAL more useful than the series of articles on the Egyptian Expeditionary Corps appearing in the *Revue*.

*Revue de Cavalerie*, March-April, 1923.

The first article is a study in detail of the maneuvers of the skeleton large units conducted at Camp de Mailly and based upon the situation which confronted the 9th Cavalry Division, which was there located during the Battle of the Marne, maintaining contact between Foch's 9th Army and the 4th Army of de Langle. This study is continued in the next number of the *Revue*.

General Detroyat contributes a discussion of the proper conditions to be imposed in a charger championship. In an article on tanks and cavalry, Colonel Langlois concludes that the cavalry must adopt the tank, which, as it shall be perfected in the future, will be found to be well adapted to the use of cavalry advance guards and other detachments. He thinks, furthermore, that the cavalry spirit and training is of just the quality needed in

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the operation of fleets of light tanks. Commandant de la Bourdonnaye consumes several pages in pointing out that France comes logically by her present theory of the employment of cavalry dismounted. He labors through some twenty or more centuries of warfare to do this, and misses altogether the point that the American Civil War was the outstanding example of the world, from which the rest of the world needed fifty years to profit, of the proper employment of cavalry.

An article by Commandant de Latour-Dejean rehearses the operation of the 1st Cavalry Corps in helping to stop the German drive between Soissons and Rethel in May, 1918, and then discusses what might reasonably have been expected if the corps, instead of being much scattered when called upon, with much of its complement of armament temporarily lacking, could have been thrown into the breach as an integral, completely organized unit. His deductions are very inspiring with respect to the combat possibilities of a large cavalry unit utilized in this manner to repair a breach in the lines.

### German Cavalry Exploit at Molodetchno

Colonel Kleeburg, of the Polish Army, contributes the first part of an article to this number of the *Revue*, the subject of the article being *Quelques opérations de cavalerie sur le front oriental*. The article deals principally with the cavalry operations of 1918-1920, which are well covered by an article by Major Farman in the CAVALRY JOURNAL of July, 1921. But the first part of this installment embodies an operation with which all students of cavalry history should acquaint themselves. In the course of a German offensive of September, 1915, the High Command sought to cut off the retreat of the Russian masses, which their successful attacks were driving back, by sending a cavalry corps to penetrate behind the retiring Russian armies and seize and hold the strategic region of Molodetchno, which, because of the geography of this theater of war, was the sole narrow corridor through which the Russian troops could pass.

The principal object was not attained. The cavalry corps did indeed reach the vicinity of Molodetchno and took position there. Its detachments executed important railway demolitions and barred the Russian retreat for several days; but sufficient infantry supports failed to arrive, and finally, overwhelmed by the weight of vastly superior enemy forces, they were forced to release their grip on this gateway to the Russian rear. In the words of the author:

"In spite of [this lack of complete success], the German cavalry was able to attain a striking success. Three—ultimately five—divisions of cavalry held for nearly two weeks a large part of the Russian armies by the throat. During fourteen days they drew upon themselves the whole of the enemy effort, and that by a simple threat directed at a sensitive point of the Russian communications. And more, they caused by their action the retreat to a depth of more than 80 kilometers of a mass of approximately 20 infantry divisions which otherwise would have been forced back only at the price of difficult, long-drawn-out and exceedingly costly infantry attacks."

Two examples of cavalry charges under the caption "faits de Cavalerie" appear as diary entries of Brigadier-General de Lisle, commander of the 2d British Cavalry Brigade. They describe in detail two cavalry combats of which he was an eyewitness in 1914. In one the two opposing charging units actually clashed and passed through each other, while in the other the German cavalry charged through the British dismounted men and those who got through made for the led horses. The commander of the latter, leaving only one man with each 8 horses, utilized the remainder of his horse-holders as a mounted reserve to successfully counter the German threat. The details of these engagements are worthy of perusal by squadron officers.

This number of the *Revue* contains a review of the recently published *Historique du corps de cavalerie Sordet* by Colonel Boucherie.

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### Twenty Cavalry Charges on the Western Front Cited

*Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires*, June, 1923.

In the third installment of "*nous faut il une cavalerie?*" Major Peteau discusses first the tank and examines carefully this engine of war. Passing to the missions of cavalry he treats the duties of screening and reconnaissance, of retarding the march of the approaching enemy columns, of covering an army wing left in the air, of limiting the effects of a break through in the course of a battle, and of covering a withdrawal.

The author then proceeds to dispose of the question of possibility of the mounted charge. He takes the fight of Haelen as an example and analyzes the employment of the Marwitz Cavalry Corps. He concludes that costly though the charges of the German cavalry undoubtedly were and faulty as was its handling, nevertheless one more effort of that cavalry, of which there was a superabundance, would have brushed aside the Belgian resistance. Then he cites twenty examples of cavalry charges on the western front to prove his contention that under reasonably favorable conditions the mounted charge may be successful and decisive. These examples should be familiar to every cavalryman. It is certain that, on the contrary, most of them have not come to the attention of many American students.

### THE CORPS SORDET AS ARMY CAVALRY

#### Review by Captain Royden Williamson, 1st Cavalry Brigade

New light upon the much-disputed subject of the operations of the French cavalry, particularly just preceding and during the first battle of the Marne, promises to become available to students of the arm through the recent death of General Sordet.

Upon his relief, on the 8th of September, 1914, from the command of the cavalry corps which bore his name, General Sordet retired to the silence of his provincial home at Thonon, Savoie, and never broke it. His end there, in the last week of July, this year, is the occasion of a critical review of those operations, appearing in the issue of August 1st of *Le Gaulois*, from the pen of that Repington of the French service, General Cherfils. That General Cherfils' views, especially regarding the action of the late General Maunoury in so summarily relieving his cavalry commander, will provoke some highly interesting replies, can scarcely be doubted. And thus will History's cause be served.

General Sordet, as is well known to all cavalrymen, was one of the foremost figures of the French cavalry service. A volunteer in the war of '70, he participated in the engagements of Nuits and Hericourt. Advancing through the subaltern grades, he became a colonel in 1898. In 1903 he was made a brigade commander, in 1910 a general of division, and later given the command of the 10th Army Corps at Rennes. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre and Inspector General of Cavalry. At the outbreak of the war, Joffre confided to him the command of the cavalry corps.

But the interest of American students is not in either the biographical or the controversial side of General Cherfils' topic. It will rather be found in the lesson to be learned from what he obviously charges, namely, the violation of the principle that "the orders and instructions to the army cavalry should be definite as to mission and leave no doubt in the mind of the cavalry commander as to exactly what he is to accomplish. Should there be more than one mission assigned, their relative importance should be clearly indicated. However, the manner of employing his force in carrying out these missions is the problem of the cavalry commander, and he should not be interfered with in so far as this is concerned by instructions from the army." Such is the doctrine pronounced at the Command and General Staff School.

"The Cavalry Corps commanded by General Sordet, who has just died," writes General Cherfils, "marched between the 4th of August and the 7th of September in the

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neighborhood of 1,200 kilometers, or an average of 35 kilometers a day. Its wastage is thus explained.

"The corps, proven by the fighting of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, which it had endured actively to cover the flank of the British Army, had just retired to the south and the shelter of the Avre.

"On August 30th, at 1:00 A. M., an order from G. H. Q. attaches the corps to the 6th Army, which, since the day before, had been withdrawing behind the Avre. General Maunoury asks General Sordet to cover his army on its exterior wing and to establish contact between its interior wing and the forces of the British.

"To fulfill this double mission, General Sordet organizes with his best troops a provisional division, confiding the command of it to General de Cornulier-Lucinière, this force to operate on the east flank while the corps, less this force, operates on the west.

"On August 30th the 6th Army falls back in retreat south toward the wooded region of Clermont; the Provincial Cavalry Division moves to Estrées-Saint Denis; the Cavalry Corps to Froissy. On the 31st the retreat continues to the south. The Provisional Division occupies Pont Saint Maxence, on the Oise; the Corps falls back to Beauvais, behind the Therain. The special Serret battalions were reorganizing at Montdidier.

"On September 1st the 6th Army, attacked near Compiègne and Verberie, retires behind the Oise. It must gain the north of the entrenched camp of Paris, to the defense force of which it belongs. The Provisional Division holds Senlis, covering the west wing of the British Army, which, since the success of our sudden counter-blow at Guise, had gained a day's march toward the south on the French columns.

"The Cavalry Corps crosses the Siene at Mantes and Meulan on the 3rd. It rests the 4th, and on the 5th establishes itself around Saint Cyr-l'Ecole, General Maunoury having meanwhile reattached the Provisional Division to the corps.

"But on the 5th G. H. Q. resumes control of the Cavalry Corps. On the 4th G. H. Q.'s liaison officer with the corps transmits to it the information that during the course of the coming offensive operations the Cavalry Corps will be charged with covering the left wing of the British Army.

"It would have been more logical to have left it there. The successive directions imposed upon the Cavalry Corps, which passes from G. H. Q. to the disposition of an army, only to be taken over again by G. H. Q., are not such as to make for unity of view. It would have been better if G. H. Q. had allowed the cavalry more initiative in the execution of a mission less strictly limited. The High Command bears a share of the responsibility for the disorganization of the Cavalry Corps' operations and for the useless fatigue it imposed upon it.

"At the direction of G. H. Q., the Cavalry Corps was ordered to assemble on the 7th in the region of Brunoy-Longjumeau. On the 5th, at 4:00 P. M., it is informed that it passes to the control of the 6th Army, and that it must gain at once the northeast of Paris. The 6th Army directs it to move as rapidly as possible to the east of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to form an advanced echelon to this army's left wing, which is to reach the Ourcq by the 6th.

"Now the heads of the Cavalry Corps columns are able at the most to reach Gonesse by the 6th. So it is decided to transport one division, the 5th, from Versailles to Nanteuil-le-Haudouin by rail. This division succeeds in detraining at dawn of the 7th. It moves on Betz, where it is repulsed. The Cavalry Corps assembles toward Boissy-Fresnoy on the afternoon of the 7th. The Germans hold Betz, Cuvergnon, and Auteuil.

"The attack on Betz of the 61st Reserve Division, which formed the extreme left element of the 6th Army's left, fails. The Cavalry Corps, extenuated by the hundred kilometers it had covered between the 6th and 7th, falls back to the north at Nanteuil in an effort to obtain some supplies brought up by an improvised truck train. Not until midnight do the divisions bivouac.

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"The 6th Army has gained some ground, but its most advanced elements have not passed the line Etrepilly-Acy-Betz. General Maunoury orders that the attack be resumed the morning of the 8th on the entire front. He directs the Cavalry Corps to push more to the north and seek to debouch near La Ferte-Milon, in rear of the enemy lines. General Sordet himself had already decided to resume the pursuit and assures himself of the execution of it.

"But during the night General Maunoury learns that the Cavalry Corps has retired to the north of Nanteuil or has pressed back certain elements of the 61st D. R. He attributes this retirement to weakness, forgetting that the corps had already taken part in the battle during all afternoon of the 7th. Neglecting to inform himself of the exact causes of this withdrawal, he sends at 1:00 A. M., of the 8th the following order:

"I have just learned of the retirement of the Cavalry Corps and of the 61st D. R. The consequences of this movement must be repaired.

"The Cavalry Corps will mount at once and regain the ground lost and fulfill the mission assigned it."

"At the moment this order reached General Sordet his divisions were already moving toward their attack objectives. The 3rd Cavalry Division, forming the advance guard, had reached Bargny plateau. It is ordered to attack Cuvergnon, while the 5th Cavalry Division gains Boursonne in the advance on La Ferte-Milon. The 1st Cavalry Division is held in rear to support the 3d.

"The order of the 6th Army, with its almost insulting implication, made a lamentable impression upon every one. It was followed by a severe postscript. At 9:00 A. M. of the 8th September a staff officer of the 6th Army brings to General Sordet the order directing him to turn over his command to General Bridoux, commanding the 5th Division."

That there was confusion at the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps as to what it commanded at a given moment is borne out by the general commanding the Provisional Division himself. Writing of the situation of September 5th, he has this to say:

"Toward 16 hours arrived from two opposite directions two distinctly contradictory orders, but both calling for an immediate resumption of march. First was an order of the 6th Army directing a suspension of the movement returning the Provisional Division to the Cavalry Corps and directing it to flank the right wing of the 6th Army, which was taking the offensive in the direction of Chateau-Thierry. Soon after, upon his arrival at Bussy-Saint-Georges, the chief of staff of the Cavalry Corps, knowing that the Provisional Division had been placed at the disposition of the corps since the previous evening and ignorant of what had happened since, quite naturally sent his instructions to the division with orders for it to rejoin the corps in haste.

"General du Cornuiller-Lucinière replied to the chief of staff of the corps that, taken between two contradictory orders, honor commanded him to obey the one on the side of which the blow was closest. He would, therefore, answer the call of the 6th Army, already engaged or upon the point of becoming so, and he felt sure that General Sordet could not but approve."

One may wonder whether, but for this confusion which General Cherfils invites attention to, the work of the French cavalry, so brilliant in the subsequent "race for the sea," would not have been as spectacularly apparent in the Marne campaign as Gallieni's taxicabs.

*Journal of the United Service Institution of India, April, 1923.*

In this number the principal article is of special significance for cavalrymen, being an excellent account of the operations of the 4th Cavalry Division in Palestine and Syria in September, 1918. An appendix gives in detail the history of the action of the 2d Lancers at Afule, illustrated by a sketch map.

# Polo

## THE ARMY AT NARRAGANSETT

### The 1923 Army Teams

On May 24, 1923, in compliance with the direction of General Pershing, the Central Polo Committee submitted to the Chief of Staff a memorandum discussing the plans of the committee for army participation in important national polo tournaments during the 1923 season. In this memorandum it was recommended that the plan which was so successfully pursued last year, and which resulted in the winning of the Junior Championship and the Rathborne Memorial Championship by the army, be followed again this year, viz: that a number of the best available players in the army be assembled at Mitchel Field, Long Island, for about six weeks' practice with some of the best players in America, and then proceed to Narragansett Pier, R. I., to participate in the Junior Championship Tournament, to be held at that place in August.

The committee further recommended that several of the best remaining players and ponies be assembled at Washington, D. C., to try out and train for the "Twelve-goal Championship," a new championship event which has been added by the Polo Association for teams not exceeding 12 goals—no player over 4 goals. This team would be available not only for the 12-goal tournament, but for the Rathborne Memorial and other events within its goal limit; would be a feeder for future army teams, and would be prepared to replace any casualties that may occur this year.

These propositions were developed after correspondence with the best army players throughout the service, and a canvass for candidates for the team was made among a number of officers considered as suitable. A great majority of them were found to be unavailable, due to various causes—tied up with local teams for the summer, no mounts available, other duties preventing, etc.

The recommendations of the committee were approved by the Chief of Staff on June 1, 1923, and orders were issued in pursuance thereof, directing Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Brown, cavalry; Major A. H. Wilson, cavalry; Major W. W. Erwin, cavalry; Major L. A. Beard, Q. M. C., and Major J. K. Herr, G. S. C., to proceed to Mitchel Field about June 15 to train for the Junior Championship Team. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown was designated by the committee as captain of the team and he was given complete control of everything in connection with players, training, entry, etc. Lieutenant T. H. McCreery, Q. M. C., who so successfully trained the mounts last year, has acted in the same capacity this season.

The mounts sent on were generally the same as last year—12 from the Military Academy, 6 from the Cavalry School, 4 from Fort Bliss, 3 from the War Department string (two of which recently arrived from Germany), 6 belonging to Major Beard, and one excellent private mount generously loaned by Major C. P. George, F. A.

The following expenses in connection with the Army team have been borne by the Government: travel of officers, transportation of enlisted men, commutation of rations while not at a military station, and freight shipments of mounts. All other legitimate expenses (not including personal expenses, which are met by the officers themselves) will be paid from a fund which has been raised by means of voluntary subscriptions from polo clubs throughout the army.

### Practice Games and Westbury Cup Tournament

June 23 the team played its first practice game on Cochran Field against a "Twenty-seven Goal Team" composed of Ambrose Clark, Louis Stoddard, Watson Webb, and David Dows. The team lost, the score being 5 to 2.

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The Army four won its way into the semi-final round of the tournament for the Third Westbury Challenge Cup by the victory at the Meadow Brook Club, when it triumphed in a strenuous struggle with the Fox Hunters by a count of 8 to 7.

The Fox Hunters were represented by Howard Phipps at No. 1, George H. Heckscher at No. 2, Dr. H. B. Blackwell at No. 3, and Morgan Belmont at No. 4. The latter's work was the outstanding performance of the Fox Hunters' play.

The game was a nip-and-tuck affair, the lead seesawing back and forth in a manner which kept the spectators in doubts as to the winner until the final gong ended the game. Long, free driving and hard riding was in evidence at all times and the play was fast, and grew faster as the closeness of the two teams' power was realized. Major Wilson secured the ball in the last few minutes of the eighth period and worked it through the opposing horsemen for the final goal, which gave the Army team the victory by the scant margin of one point. The Army-Fox Hunters' contest was one of the most exciting of the season at the Meadow Brook Club.

The Army four won its way into the final for the Westbury Challenge Cup on June 30. The advance was made at the expense of the Magpies, winners of the tournament for the Meadow Brook cups, by the score of 10 to 6.

But the Army team met their match July 21, in the final round for the Third Westbury Challenge Cup. With F. S. von Stade leading a dashing attack, the Meadow Brook Ramblers charged through the defense, caused them to retreat, and captured the game by the score of 10 to 4.

On the Ramblers' team, R. P. Smith, Jr., was at number 1 and he was responsible for several goals; E. C. Bacon occupied the number 2 post and helped greatly in the route by his ability to ride off the Army backs when his teammates brought the ball to within striking distance; but the main credit for the victory was due to the work of von Stade and R. E. Strawbridge, Jr., the number 3 and back respectively. This pair played together in brilliant fashion, warding off attacks with long, sweeping drives that carried the ball well out of danger, and following up their strokes by hard riding, which accounted for points at the other end of the field. Erwin was exceptionally fine in the defensive position, but his forwards were unable to keep up with the rapid pace of the Ramblers, who were far better mounted.

The Army exhibited a strong game in the opening periods of the contest, holding the score to a close count and threatening to take the lead on several occasions, the steady work of Strawbridge checking advances, however, as his goal was approached. It was anybody's game until the fourth period and the half was over. In the second half the Ramblers forged steadily ahead, opening up the margin by which they had led since the opening period, and stopped every effort of the Army forwards to register.

The game was fast throughout and exciting, despite the one-sided score. The club-house was well filled with members of society who gathered to witness the playing of the final.

### The Army 12-Goal Team

July 25 the Central Polo Committee announced the selection of Major Rene E. De R. Hoyle, F. A.; Major Vincent P. Erwin, F. A.; First Lieutenant Cornelius C. Jadwin, cavalry, and First Lieutenant Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., cavalry, as members of a low-goal team to represent the Army in tournaments at Narragansett Pier, R. I., under the auspices of the Point Judith Polo Club. This team was entered in the following tournaments:

- (1) Rhode Island Cups—July 28 to August 1—Open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed nine goals. Played under the handicap.
- (2) Atlantic Cups—August 1 to August 6—Open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals. Played under the handicap.

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(3) Twelve-goal Championship—August 6 to August 13—Open to teams of four whose handicap does not exceed twelve goals.

(4) Rathborne Cup—August 20 to August 25—Open to teams of four under the handicap.

The team proceeded at once to Narragansett Pier, together with 24 mounts and 9 enlisted men. The mounts were selected from those of the 3d Cavalry at Fort Myer, the Service Detachment District of Washington, Yale University, and the mounts recently returned from Germany. The team was selected, after about one month's play, from eight candidates stationed at or brought to Washington for the try-out.

Through July the Army four (first team) played a series of practice games against first-class civilian aggregations.

### Rhode Island Cup Tournament

In the opening match for the Rhode Island cups between the Army and Bryn Mawr, at the Point Judith Country Club, July 31, the Army 12-goal team was victorious by a 12 to 8 score.

Major Erwin was thrown when in some way his mount apparently crossed his legs and stumbled. Erwin was hurled to the ground head foremost, and as he lay prostrate the pony rolled over his head and chest. He was taken immediately to the South County Cottage Hospital at Wakefield, R. I. The accident happened during the latter minutes of the fifth chukker, while the play was near the side boards at center field. In no way, observers say, can the accident be blamed on roughness of play.

For a few minutes the accident threatened to be the cause of terminating the match prematurely, but through the action of the Flamingo players in allowing Major Terry Allen, one of their number, to take Major Erwin's place, the game was continued.

The contest from every standpoint was a good exhibition of polo and horsemanship. In the first period, Lieutenant Donaldson started the scoring, exhibiting a splendid mastery in riding and hitting the ball. He tallied twice, while Major Hoyle scored a third point. Lieutenant Donaldson scored again in the second chukker, followed soon after by J. C. Rathborne, of Bryn Mawr. In the sixth period Lieutenant Donaldson scored once more. Major Allen also made a goal.

Bryn Mawr players did their best work in the seventh, scoring three times. In the same period Lieutenant Jadwin, of the Army, also registered a tally. The last points of the match were made in the eighth chukker, one for the Army by Major Allen and one for Bryn Mawr by J. B. Huff.

Major Erwin, "Little Red," credited by the *New York Times* as one of the most sensational horsemen that has ever played on the Point Judith turf, was playing No. 1 in the match and had just completed a goal when the accident occurred. As this number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL goes to press he is reported as still in hospital and as improving.

The Army "12-goal" team went down to defeat, August 1, 11 goals to 10, before the Rumson players in the semi-final match for the Rhode Island cups at the Point Judith Country Club. With both teams fighting hard for the honors, the match developed into a furious and spirited battle. The Rumson four seemed to be the better mounted, in the opinion of the *New York Times*.

The first goal was credited to Wister Randolph, who received the ball near his own goal and carried it the length of the field for a tally. Two minutes later, in the first period, Major Herr, who substituted for Erwin, scored a point for the Army team.

In the second chukker W. S. Jones, Jr., from an almost impossible angle and by a back-handed stroke, scored for Rumson. Then followed another of the great exhibitions in the game, when Lieutenant Donaldson took the ball almost the full distance of the field, scoring for the Army.

Trailing at the end of the fifth, the Army rallied in the early minutes of the sixth and

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ties the count, only to lose it again the next chukker on goals by H. Albright and by W. S. Jones. The score then was 10 to 8.

The game went an extra period, the teams being tied at the end of the eighth period.

### Atlantic Cups Tournament

In the first event for the Atlantic cups, played August 4, the Army 12-goal team defeated Penllyn, 7 to 3. The game began tamely, but roughened considerably as feeling apparently arose among the players. Army riders displayed their usual good generalship in the course of the contest. Lieutenant Donaldson was slightly injured in a fall from his mount, but he was able to resume play.

#### LINE-UP

U. S. ARMY (7)	PENLLYN (3)
No. 1. Lieutenant T. Q. Donaldson.	No. 1. G. H. Earle.
No. 2. Lieutenant C. C. Jadwin.	No. 2. A. L. Smith.
No. 3. Major J. K. Herr.	No. 3. B. McFadden.
Back. Major R. E. D. Hoyle.	Back. M. L. Dixon.

In their second game, August 6, the Army team defeated Flamingo, 17 to 7, while Rumson beat Bryn Mawr, 11 to 7.

#### LINE-UP

ARMY (17)	FLAMINGO (7)
No. 1. Lieutenant T. Q. Donaldson.	No. 1. J. C. Cooley.
No. 2. Lieutenant C. C. Jadwin.	No. 2. Major Terry Allen.
No. 3. Major J. K. Herr.	No. 3. Gerald H. Dempsey.
Back. Major R. E. D. Hoyle.	Back. Julius Fleischman.

The Army 12-goal team won the Atlantic cup by defeating Green River 9 to 6, on August 11th, in the final match.

#### LINE-UP AND SUMMARIES

ARMY	GREEN RIVER
Lieutenant T. Q. Donaldson....	Walter Seligman .....
Lieutenant C. C. Jadwin....	H. W. Shaffer.....
Major J. K. Herr.....	Robert Almy .....
Major R. E. D. Hoyle.....	C. S. Lee.....
—	—
Total.....	Total.....

### The 12-goal Championship

In its first match of the Twelve-goal Championship, August 13, the Junior Army team defeated Bryn Mawr by 8 to 2.

The Army team gained an advance almost at the start, when four minutes after the beginning of play, in the first period, Lieutenant Donaldson scored, getting the ball on the throw. In another flash of brilliant play, later in the period, he scored again.

The Army four scored in every period thereafter except in the fourth, when Bryn Mawr showed its best defensive play of the match. The only tallies for Bryn Mawr were scored by Charles Leonard and J. W. Converse.

In this game Major Terry Allen played No. 3 for the Army. The Bryn Mawr players were 1, Julian B. Huff; 2, C. R. Leonard; 3, J. W. Converse; back, W. P. Hurlburt.

The Penllyn team, after defeating in succession the Rumson and Point Judith teams, won the Twelve-goal Championship Tournament August 16, when the Philadelphia quartet defeated the Army second team in a lively contest, 8 goals to 6.

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The line-ups in this final were as follows:

PENLLYN (8)	ARMY 2D TEAM (6)
George H. Earle.....	No. 1.....Lieutenant T. Q. Donaldson
Albert H. Smith.....	No. 2.....Lieutenant C. C. Jadwin
Barclay McFadden.....	No. 3.....Major Terry Allen
Morris L. Dixon.....	Back.....Major R. E. D. Hoyle

### The Junior Championship

The Junior Championship tourney started on the same day, with a game between the Army first team and Orange County, in which the Army won with a score of 13 to 7. The Army team, as finally arranged for the tournament, put Wilson at 1, Herr at 2, Brown as pivot, and Beard back. Beard made 5 goals, Wilson, 4; Brown, 3; and Herr, 1. The Orange County team had W. R. Grace at 1, Harriman at 2, Fred Post at 3, and Walter Camp, Jr., playing back.

August 20th, the Army team disposed of the Penlllyn four, 10 to 6.

The Penlllyn team consisted of: No. 1, G. H. Earle (3); No. 2, H. E. Talbott, Jr. (4); No. 3, B. McFadden (4); No. 4, G. Dempsey (4).

### Army Retains the Junior Championship

In the final game of the Junior Championship, played August 23, the Army retained its honors by winning against Point Judith by the score of 14 to 6. Herbert Reed reports, in the *New York Evening Post*:

"Army's team retained the junior championship today in a brilliant game, in which the Point Judith four made something of a battle of it. The soldiers scored by 14-6, Colonel Brown coming through with five goals; Wilson being thrown loose for four, Herr for three, and Major Louis Beard being cut down this trip to two tallies. Point Judith was surprisingly strong, General Bethel and Burrage staging more than one rally in the face of superior teamwork. Burrage, indeed, blew past the best of the Army defense for three goals and Wister Randolph slapped in some sharp polo.

"The Army, however, was pressing pretty much of the time, and it was only a question of just what the score would be. Brown, of the Army team, carried up in the first period, and General Bethel turned the attack for the moment, the Point Judith team forcing the attack. General Bethel worked out his best backhand strokes, and Burrage picked them up, so that carrying out one of the formations he scored with a neat forehand. This put Point Judith in the lead and gave the team just something of an edge for the time being. However, the Army was pressing, and Wilson carried the ball up until such time as Wilson and Randolph had a chance to match strokes, Wilson getting loose for a moment and getting past Lee, but not quite catching up with Burrage.

"The game began to warm up in the second section, General Bethel playing freely and Colonel Brown and Major Beard making a neat combination.

"Major Beard snatched the ball in the open, and for a moment the Army was in ascendancy. Lee, however, made a pretty knock-in, and the Army then worked across in front of the goal. There was better than a chance of even work against Point Judith, and in the course of some sharp galloping the ball was fed up to Major Herr, who swiped it forty yards for a tally.

"Began then a pretty defense by Wister Randolph and a sudden matching of that piece of work by the shooting out once more of the Army forwards. The pressure was put on four times inside the defensive 40-yard line in the fourth period, and then Brown picked up the ball from a throw-in. Wister Randolph and Lee now took command of the game, making pretty backhands that for the moment shook up the soldier defense. Then Beard and Brown began to play to the boards.

"Despite the pretty strokes of Lee, the Army was still maintaining the pressure in the early stages of the fourth period, Herr working out his own salvation, Wilson flinging out again into the clear, while Brown slammed up and through, scoring with a first-class forehand stroke.

"General Bethel seized the opportunity to turn handily and come through with a pretty shot, the fine stroke helping Point Judith more than a bit. The

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Army pressed again toward the close of the fourth period, and Wilson broke free for a three-stroke sequence that was just as neat a bit of work as has been seen in polo in a long time.

"Swinging into the fifth period, Major Wilson worked out free again on one of his best mounts, but ran into a strong Point Judith defense, Lee and Randolph plugging up the openings the Army had made. Suddenly Burrage, hitting neatly, worked out through his formation for a first-class tally, and then all at once there was a swarm of soldiers threatening the Point Judith goal, the attack being well designed to let Brown through for a tally. It was apparent by this time that the score was only a question of time. However, there was something of a kick in the Point Judith team, for Burrage broke away from the center of the field, and while for the moment Lee checked an Army attack, Burrage made two pretty shots.

"The soldiers continued to put on the pressure, Herr scoring prettily by a forehand shot from a knock-in after Wilson had come home. By this time there was a swing of the formation to the right, and the canny Brown bore up and helped to pile up the tally. In the closing session the champions came faster and faster. From a throw-in Major Herr took a long drive over the line, but right here there was a sudden change in the situation that let up Wilson with a tally made by a first-class backhand, just as neat a backhand as has been seen in a championship. Major Beard continued the good work for the soldiers, and it was not until the sharp defensive tactics of Lee shut down the swirl of the Army surge that the soldiers were checked a bit. Even so, there was something of a rally toward the close when Major Herr took a neat forehand stroke for the final score."

The ponies were played as follows:

WILSON: *Sweet Meat, Bill Marchmont, Peanut, Peg, Rita.*

HERR: *Hunter, Spike, Cat, Starlight.*

BROWN: *Marvel, Vampire, Capstan, Countess II.*

BEARD: *Lalla Koola, Ella, Belmont, Flame.*

Ponies were at once shipped from Narragansett Pier and the team proceeded to Meadow Brook for its final two weeks' training before meeting the British.

### Army's Junior Team in Rathborne Cup Tournament

On this same day the Army Junior four defeated the Shrewsbury quartet in a match at the Point Judith Country Club by a score of 17 goals to 9.

Lieutenant Donaldson and Major Terry Allen were outstanding riders on the victorious quartet.

In the finals of the Rathborne Cup Tournament, however, played against Green River, the Army second team were defeated by the score of 9 to 3. Army was ahead at the start with a handicap of a single goal, but the cross-field play of Green River, one of the most interesting and unusual teams mounted by any organization, was too much for the Army team.

The Army second team, after the finals for the Rathborne Cup Tournament at Point Judith, was disbanded and the players and ponies ordered to return at once to their proper stations.

A summary of the play of this team at Narragansett is given below:

#### RHODE ISLAND CUPS

July 30—Army, 12; Bryn Mawr, 8.

August 1—Army, 10; Rumson, 11.

(Semi-finals)

#### ATLANTIC CUPS

August 4—Army, 7; Penllyn, 3.

August 6—Army, 17; Flamingo, 7.

August 11—Army, 7; Green River, 6.

(Finals)

#### 12-GOAL CHAMPIONSHIP

August 13—Army, 8; Bryn Mawr, 2.

August 16—Army, 6; Penllyn, 8

(Finals)

#### RATHBORNE MEMORIAL CUP

August 23—Army, 17; Shrewsbury, 9.

August 26—Army, 3; Green River, 9.

(Finals)

## POLO

### AMERICAN ARMY TEAM WINS TOURNAMENT WITH BRITISH ARMY

Polo interest throughout the country has lately been centered upon the matches between the American and British Army teams at Meadow Brook. Lieutenant-General Sir Beauvois de Lisle's team brought over with them 25 first-class ponies, and planned to line up with Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Melvill, 17th Lancers, No. 1; Major F. B. Hurndall, 14th Hussars, No. 2; Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Y. Bingham, No. 3; and Major Vyvyan Lockett, No. 4. This aggregate represented a formidable handicap of 33 goals. Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, an 8-goal man, sustained an injury to his knee, so that this member of the original team had to be relieved, and his place was taken by Lieutenant W. S. McCreery. Prior to the opening game Colonel Melvill and Major Lockett were both so unfortunate as to be injured. Major Lockett sprained his ankle under a falling pony, while Colonel Melvill was knocked senseless from his mount when he was struck on the side of the head by a hard-hit ball. Major E. G. Atkinson was borrowed from the Count de Madre's Tigers to substitute for Major Lockett, but Colonel Melvill, team captain, recovered sufficiently to play in the first match. The line-ups for the first game, played September 12, were as follows:

#### BRITISH ARMY

1. Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Melvill
2. Lieutenant W. S. McCreery
3. Major F. B. Hurndall.
4. Major E. G. Atkinson.

#### AMERICAN ARMY

1. Major A. H. Wilson
2. Major J. K. Herr
3. Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Brown
4. Major L. A. Beard

The American Army four won a splendid victory in this game by a score of 10 to 7. Our team displayed superb teamwork, a fast pace, outdistancing their opponents in practically every race, clever hitting and flashes of brilliant individual playing, especially by Major "Jingle" Wilson, whose almost wizard-like work made him conspicuous. Superior generalship and perfect teamwork was the foundation into which the masterful plays of the Army's brilliant forward were fitted, so that they had a clear advantage over their doughty and experienced opponents throughout the game.

The American ponies, in the capable hands of McCreery, were fed into the game with such excellent management that in its mounts our team had a distinct advantage.

The British were at their best when strung out in regular fashion; but they seemed to be easily upset by the sudden cross-field plays of Colonel Brown's team. The American team was a little the best at riding off. J. C. Cooley was referee and Devereaux Milburn umpire.

In the second game, played September 16, the American Army lost to the British in a very thrilling and exciting encounter. The score was kept well evened up throughout the game and the outcome of the match was in doubt until Major Hurndall sent his team into a two-goal lead in the eighth period, with scarcely more than a minute left to play. The period ended with the score 12 to 10. The entire contest was fast from start to finish, the British players riding harder and wielding their mallets with greater power and accuracy than in the first game. Major Atkinson was especially brilliant. On the American team Wilson was again a favorite of the spectators, and the teamwork of Colonel Brown's four was well-nigh perfect. The two teams had the same line-up as in the initial contest. As to mounts, they were as evenly matched as could be desired. The American ponies were not up to the mark, however, in the last periods.

In the final game, September 18, the American four won the match and the tournament by a splendid victory, with a score 10 to 3. Major Lockett took his regular place in this game, relieving Lieutenant McCreery.

Quoting from the *Washington Post*:

"The first half was a backfield game, with Lieutenant-Colonel Brown at No. 3 and Major Beard at back, outplaying Major F. B. Hurndall and Major Vyvyan Lockett.

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Brown's game was phenomenal throughout. Not only did he score more often, but he was the bulwark of the defense and the starting point of the attack. The defense was almost impregnable.

Not one British player made more than one goal. Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Melvill, universally acknowledged the best of British backs, got only one; Major Lockett, who was unable to get into the first two games, made nothing.

"Major Wilson, star of the Yankee four, was bottled up until the last half, when he broke away and made two successive tallies, unaided, in almost as many minutes.

"The mallet work of the British was vastly inferior, but they were speeded beyond their gait. They had nothing with which to match the Americans' teamwork, except an occasional individual feat that thrilled the crowd.

"After the game the American players were presented with individual trophies by Major-General Bullard.

### NINTH CORPS AREA POLO TOURNAMENT

By Lieutenant Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce, G. S.

By arrangement with the Boise Polo Club, a tournament was held at Boise, Idaho, from May 30 to June 13, 1923, at which were decided the Ninth Corps Area championship and the Northwestern championship. The Boise Club defrayed all expenses of Service teams attending, and thus made possible the Corps Area tournament.

The five teams participating were the Boise Club, the 11th Cavalry, the 10th Field Artillery, the 7th Infantry, and the 38th Infantry.

By agreement, each team played every other team, and the Corps Area championship was awarded to the army team having the highest percentage of victories over other army teams. To determine the Northwestern championship, the two teams having the highest percentages played a final, deciding game.

Both championships were won by the 11th Cavalry. The 10th Field Artillery was runner-up for the Ninth Corps Area championship and Boise for the Northwestern championship.

It was only in the final game that Boise was defeated, for in the preliminary play that team had defeated all four army teams. In this last game the 11th Cavalry, which in the preliminary game with Boise had been weakened by the injury of Major Chandler, team captain, was at full strength and gained a decisive victory. On the other hand, the Boise team was weakened in the deciding game because of an injury sustained in a prior game by Mr. Herbert Lemp, team captain, which prevented him from playing more than four periods.

The 11th Cavalry team lived up to expectations and showed the value of the experience it had gained in Pacific Coast tournaments. It was superior to the other Service teams in mounts, teamwork, riding, and hitting, and was fully equal to the Boise team in these qualifications. The offensive strength of the 11th Cavalry was greatly enhanced by a change in its line-up, whereby Major Chandler played at one instead of at three, as formerly. With Major Chandler at one and Captain Wilkinson at two, a very strong scoring combination was formed, which proved most effective. Captain Rogers, at back, played an excellent game throughout.

The 10th Field Artillery team showed great spirit, and with more advantages in the matter of mounts would be much more dangerous. In its game against Boise it came from behind when every one thought it was decisively beaten and nearly tied the score in the last few seconds of play. Its best work was done by Major Rucker and Captain Guernsey.

The 7th and 38th Infantry teams have not had much opportunity for tournament play, but they made creditable showings. The 7th Infantry team is especially deserving of credit and bids fair to develop considerable proficiency in the game. Lieutenant Frank

## POLO

H. Strickland, of this team, shows excellent promise of becoming a player of much more than average ability.

The scores of the games follow:

10th Field Artillery.....	17	7th Infantry.....	6
10th Field Artillery.....	19	38th Infantry.....	2
7th Infantry.....	10	38th Infantry.....	3
Boise .....	9	10th Field Artillery.....	8
Boise .....	6	7th Infantry.....	2
Boise .....	21	38th Infantry.....	0
Boise .....	8	11th Cavalry .....	7
11th Cavalry.....	21	7th Infantry.....	1
11th Cavalry.....	17	38th Infantry.....	2
11th Cavalry.....	11	10th Field Artillery.....	5
		(Corps Area championship game)	
11th Cavalry.....	16	Boise .....	3
		(Northwestern championship game)	

## MID-YEAR TOURNAMENT IN MANILA

The following teams participated in the Mid-year Polo Tournament played in Manila, May 24th to June 11: 26th Cavalry, 24th Field Artillery, McKinley A, McKinley B, Department Headquarters and Manila Polo Club. In addition to these, a British team from Hongkong entered the tournament.

The tournament was most interesting throughout and characterized by many surprises. The Cavalry team won their game from the Artillery, were defeated rather badly by the Headquarters team, who in turn were defeated by the Artillery team. Many similar instances happened during the tournament. At the conclusion of the tournament, the Artillery and Manila Polo Club, having tied in games won and lost, played an extra game, which was won by the Artillery.

The Hongkong team were greatly handicapped by the change from the China pony to the fifteen-hand pony, on which they were mounted in this tournament, and also by the fact that two of their regular players were unable to make the trip to Manila. They maintained their splendid reputation for sportsmanship and added greatly to the success and pleasure of the tournament. This is the second season they have entered a team in the Manila tournament, and it is hoped that it will be an annual affair.

This tournament would have normally been played at Camp Stotsenburg, but, due to the arrival of the Hongkong team, the Stotsenburg teams kindly consented to come to Manila, but insisted on supplying the cups, which were presented to the Artillery team by Mrs. McCoy, wife of Colonel H. B. McCoy, president of the Manila Polo Club.

## FIRST SQUADRON, FOURTH CAVALRY

In July the squadron polo team, consisting of, No. 1, Lieutenant H. I. Hodes; No. 2, Lieutenant C. H. Noble; No. 3, Lieutenant Howard Bratton; No. 4, Lieutenant H. T. Sutton, participated in the Fort Sam Houston Junior Polo Tournament. The squadron was eliminated in the finals by the 15th Field Artillery, in an extra-period game which proved to be one of the most exciting games seen at this station. The scores follow:

1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry.....	6	4th Field Artillery.....	3
1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry.....	15	8th C. A. Freebooters.....	0
1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry.....	5	Kelly Field.....	3
1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry.....	11	12th Field Artillery.....	4
1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry.....	5	15th Field Artillery.....	6

It is thought that the above record is quite commendable, in view of the fact that none of the officers on the team have played polo for more than two years and also

## THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

due to the fact that the team was drawn from a squadron very much depleted in officer personnel (total officers, 7), whereas the teams opposed were drawn in every case from at least a regiment.

### WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN POLO

The list of players who this year are rated at five or more goals is here given:

Ten goals—L. E. Stoddard (Meadow Brook), J. Watson Webb (Meadow Brook), Devereux Milburn (Meadow Brook), Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. (Aiken). Total, 4.

Nine goals—E. W. Hopping (Bryn Mawr), Malcolm Stevenson (Rockaway). Total, 2.

Eight goals—Harry East (Riverside), J. Cheever Cowdin (Rockaway). Total, 2.

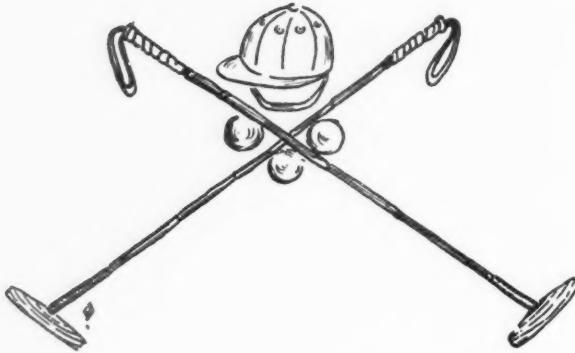
Seven goals, R. E. Strawbridge, Jr. (Bryn Mawr), Eric Pedley (Del Monte). Total, 2.

Six goals—J. C. Cooley (Aiken), F. S. von Stade (Aiken), Rodman Wanamaker (Bryn Mawr), Hugh Drury (Del Monte), Raymond Belmont (Fauquier), Morgan Belmont (Meadow Brook), H. C. Phipps (Meadow Brook), F. H. Prince, Jr. (Meadow Brook), H. P. Whitney (Meadow Brook), B. K. Gatins (Rumson), E. J. Boeske, Jr. (Santa Barbara), Thomas A. Driscoll (San Mateo). Total, 12.

Five goals—Colonel Lewis Brown, Jr. (Army), Major W. W. Erwin (Army), Major A. H. Wilson (Army), Fred Roe (Bryn Mawr), R. E. Strawbridge (Bryn Mawr), Joshua Crane (Dedham), Arthur P. Perkins (Grasmere), F. F. Baldwin (Hawaii), H. K. Castle (Hawaii), W. F. Dillingham (Hawaii), Elliott C. Bacon (Meadow Brook), C. P. Beadleston (Meadow Brook), Carleton F. Burke (Midwick), C. S. Lee (Monmouth), Rene La Montague (Rockaway), H. B. Blackwell (Santa Barbara). Total, 16.

Total number five goals or more, 35 civilians, 3 Army.

Total number handicapped, 822 civilians, 639 Army.



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## Regimental Notes

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### THIRD CAVALRY—Headquarters and Second Squadron, Fort Myer, Virginia Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, Commanding

Memorial Day exercises were held in the Arlington National Cemetery May 30, Troop E acting as escort to the late President Harding, Troop G as guard of honor, and the remaining troops handling the traffic in the cemetery.

June 1 to 10 was taken up by activities in connection with the Shrine Convention in Washington, D. C. Troop G put up a model camp in the city for exhibition purposes from the 4th to the 8th, while the squadron took part in the night parade, Thursday, June 7, and in the same parade again the following morning. In addition, exhibitions were given in the Post Riding Hall and at the Washington Monument grounds.

On June 2 Troop F took part in the Third Corps Area Field Day at Baltimore, Md., and also put on a show at Upperville, Va., June 13 and 14.

Troop E left on June 11 to march to Camp Dix, N. J., where they have been engaged in C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. summer training. Troop G left for Camp Meade, Md., on a similar mission, June 13.

A composite platoon acted as escort to General Gouraud, of the French Army, on July 4 and 8, drawing very favorable comment from the General, who wrote a letter commanding the officers and men composing this platoon.

A horse-show detachment from Troop F, consisting of 1st Lieutenant M. E. Jones and 25 men, exhibited at Culpeper, Va., July 4 and 5, and on July 24 this detachment departed on a tour of the horse shows in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, New York, Delaware, and will wind up with the Brockton, Mass., show October 2 to 7. This detachment gives an excellent rough-riding performance and is in very great demand at all the shows.

Troop E on July 28 gave a demonstration at the Monmouth County Hunt, New Jersey, Horse Show.

On August 4 Troop G returned from Camp Meade to take part in the ceremonies incident to the funeral of the late President Warren G. Harding. The squadron, less Troop E and plus the Headquarters Troop, escorted the body from the Union Station to the White House the evening of August 7, took part in the funeral procession from the White House to the Capitol the morning of August 8, and escorted the body from the Capitol to Union Station that afternoon. Troop F escorted President Coolidge from the Hotel Willard to the White House prior to the funeral procession.

Major-General Furnsworth and the officers of the office of the Chief of Infantry have been attending a riding class at Fort Myer every Thursday afternoon, Majors Barry, Doak, and Walnwright instructing.

Polo has been continued throughout the summer with the War Department team. The Fort Myer polo squad has improved greatly in its play and has been victorious in the majority of the contests.

Post athletics have been at a standstill, due to the absence of so many men from the garrison, practically every one's time being occupied by guard, funerals, and the necessary fatigue.

The following fine letter of commendation received from General Gouraud has been much appreciated by Lieutenant Thayer and his composite platoon and by the whole squadron.

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LE GENERAL GOURAUD, MEMBRE DU CONSEIL SUPERIEUR DE LA GUERRE  
ON BOARD GENERAL GOURAUD'S PRIVATE CAR "BERWICK."

GENERAL CHARLES H. MARTIN,

*Assistant Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR GENERAL:

Due to my many official visits, and to the fact that I have been traveling from city to city, this is my first opportunity to write you since receipt of the name of the officer in command, and express my deep appreciation and admiration of the excellent troop of cavalry which escorted me to and from the railroad station in Washington.

During my long years of military service, I have, of course, reviewed many bodies of cavalry, who have, on numerous occasions acted as my escort, but it has seldom been my pleasure to see a body of men so well turned out, as to horse equipment, clothing, and excellent military bearing, as that fine troop you sent to honor me in Washington.

Please transmit to the troop commander, Lieutenant Basil G. Thayer, Third Cavalry, my compliments for the wonderful appearance of this exceptional body of men. I know that the credit therefor properly devolves upon him, their leader and chief.

Thanking you for transmitting this expression of appreciation to this young officer, and again repeating my gratitude for the many marks of attention you caused to be shown me in Washington, I have the honor to be,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.)

GOURAUD.

THIRD CAVALRY—First Squadron, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert E. Mann, Commanding

In order to participate in the summer training of the civilian components of the army, the squadron, less Troop B, left its station for Camp Devens on June 4, 1923. Notwithstanding very adverse weather conditions during the first six marching days, the command, after ten days on the road, arrived at Camp Devens June 14 in excellent condition, the condition of the animals and the health of the personnel being all that could be desired.

On Sunday, June 11, the squadron remained at Bellows Falls, Vt., where a polo match was staged with the team from Norwich University as opponents. Similarly, the Norwich team was opposed at polo at Montpelier, Vt. The Norwich team was victorious in both contests by a very close margin.

Upon arrival at Winchendon, Mass., the squadron baseball team commenced the season auspiciously by conquering the local team in a very close and exciting game.

Troop B rejoined the squadron on June 26, having remained at Burlington, Vt., to assist in the 150th anniversary exercises of the City of Burlington. The overland march of Troop B was made with the 1st Battalion of the 7th Field Artillery, under very trying weather conditions. The heat during this period was so intense that resort was had to night marches.

During the few days remaining before the opening of the summer training camps, all energies were concentrated upon preparations for systematic assistance in the training of the citizen soldiery. All of the cavalry personnel entered upon this work, the new mission of the Regular Army, with high spirit, and subsequent results have proved that the intensive instruction imparted during the winter at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., bore excellent fruit.

On July 3 and 4 Troop C participated in the Field Day of the American Legion Post at Maynard, Mass. The demonstration given by the troop as well as the behavior and the appearance of the personnel were highly praised by the commander of the American Legion in a letter to the camp commander.

On July 4 Troop A took part in the 4th of July parade in Ayer, Mass. July 7, Troop B left for Niantic, Conn., and Quonset Point, R. I., to assist in the training of the National Guard Cavalry of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island at those places. This

## REGIMENTAL NOTES

troop rejoined the squadron August 30, the officers and men being well pleased with the results obtained.

On July 14 a composite troop acted as escort to the Corps Area Commander upon his visit to camp. July 16, the composite troop staged a demonstration of a cavalry troop in attack, for the benefit of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp. July 25, Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. (retired), visited camp in connection with the Organization Day of the 5th Infantry. A composite troop acted as his escort. July 26, Colonel George Vidmer, Executive Officer for the Chief of Cavalry, visited camp and inspected the squadron. He expressed himself as pleased with the conditions pertaining to the same.

The Regular Army officers in charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp expressed themselves as highly gratified with the assistance rendered by the squadron. The students themselves were highly appreciative of the interest taken in their training by the cavalry personnel.

During the month of August the majority of the officers and non-commissioned officers were on special duty at the Citizens' Military Training Camp. The progress made in the cavalry branch of this camp was especially noteworthy and those in charge have been very generous in their praise of the assistance rendered by the personnel of the squadron.

On August 24 General Pershing visited Camp Devens. The 18th Infantry Brigade, of which this squadron is an attached component, was reviewed by him on the main parade. All Regular Army personnel was addressed by the General at the Liberty Theater, at which time he stressed the new mission of the Regular Army, namely, the training of the civilian components, expressing himself as well satisfied with the progress thus far made and the efficient co-operation of the Regular Army in this work. A reception was held at the Officers' Club later, all officers and their wives being presented to General Pershing.

During the summer two horse shows were held at this camp. The first was in connection with the Field Day, July 14, participated in by all organizations in camp, including the National Guard, Regular Army, and R. O. T. C. Five mounted events were staged, in which the squadron obtained two first, three second, and three third places. On August 15 a Horse, Motor, and Vehicle Show took place. The 5th Infantry, with a total of 52 points, won the organization cup offered by the camp commander; the squadron was third with 33 points, capturing all places in the officers' charger class and the blue and red in the open jumping class. Places were also gained in the polo pony classes.

During the summer boxing bouts have been staged every Thursday night, under the direction of the camp athletic officer. In these events our contestants have successfully defended the squadron's reputation for disposing of opposition in this sport.

Paper chases and controlled rides, held on Sunday mornings under the direction of the squadron commander, have proved a pleasant relaxation for many of the officers and their wives who were interested in this form of exercise. The camp commander has been an enthusiastic attendant at these rides. Refreshments have been provided at the Officers' Club each Sunday morning upon the conclusion of the ride.

Early in the summer the squadron commander was designated as camp polo representative. Several fine games were played among the organizations stationed in camp, including the National Guard, Regular Army, and R. O. T. C. The polo season was concluded in August with a handicap tournament between the four Regular Army units in camp.

The final game in the tournament was won on August 27 by the 3d Cavalry, the 5th Infantry taking the short side of 7 to 6 score. The 7th Field Artillery had previously been eliminated by the cavalry, and the 13th Infantry by the 5th Infantry, and the polo interest at the camp ran high over this deciding game, particularly as the cavalry had to work against a handicap of 3 goals.

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At the end of the first half the cavalry had scored 4 goals and the infantry 2, making the score 5 to 4 in favor of the infantry. During the entire second half the game was hard-played and very exciting, and it was not until the end of the last chukker that the cavalry finally gained the goal which won the game and championship for their team.

The business men of Ayer presented two silver trophies to the winning team, one a cup "To have and to hold," as was stated in the presentation speech, and another cup which must be won three times before final possession is gained.

Mr. Fairchild, of Ayer, presented the cups donated by his townspeople, and General Barnum, the camp commander, thanked the people of Ayer for their generosity in donating the two beautiful trophies for the game, and further complimented the winning team.

The Commanding General also presented the winning team with beautiful individual cups, giving his assurance that his assistance and support could be counted upon again next year.

### SUMMARY OF LINE-UP

#### THIRD CAVALRY

1. First Lieutenant F. T. Turner
2. Captain I. H. Zeliff
3. Captain E. M. Dwyer
- Back: Captain D. T. Nelson

Goals earned by 3d Cavalry..... 7  
Goals earned by handicap..... 0

Total ..... 7

#### FIFTH INFANTRY

- First Lieutenant L. D. Bunting
- Captain H. T. Mayberry
- Captain T. F. Taylor
- Captain F. W. Miller

Goals earned by 5th Infantry..... 3  
Goals earned by handicap..... 3

Total ..... 6

With the approval of the Commanding General, entries have been made by each of the four regular units in the horse show held in connection with the New England Fair, at Worcester, Mass., September 3, 4, 5, and 6. The squadron is sending 25 of its best mounts and, with the victories in the camp horse shows as a basis, hopes to return successful.

In addition to its other activities, the squadron has carried on during the summer the preliminary training of recruits in rifle practice. Preliminary range practice has been carried on during the month of August and record practice will be held during September and October. The results thus far obtained are very gratifying.

A team of one officer and three enlisted men was sent to Des Moines, Iowa, to compete in the tryouts for the cavalry rifle and pistol team. Lieutenant Leahy, 3d Cavalry, has been leading in the tryouts in the cavalry rifle team. Private First Class Stanley Blazejevski, Troop C, 3d Cavalry, has been successful in making the pistol team.

The summer duties of the squadron will be concluded about September 17, when the squadron will start back to its station.

### FOURTH CAVALRY (Less 1st Squadron) Fort McIntosh, Texas

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, Commanding

On July 5 a successful field meet was held at Fort McIntosh.

During the week of July 23, the 4th Cavalry (less one troop) participated in a practice march which terminated in a surprise night march.

On August 3 and 10 the required ceremonies in commemoration of the death and funeral of our late Commander-in-Chief, Warren G. Harding, were observed.

During the last week of August one troop and Headquarters Detachment, 2d Squadron, participated in a practice march which was controlled, both as to camps and situations, by the regimental commander from Fort McIntosh, Texas, by radio.

On August 27, Troop F, with three officers and 76 men, left for the First Cavalry Division maneuvers at Marfa, Texas. This troop is not expected to return until November 5.

## REGIMENTAL NOTES

### First Squadron—Fort Sam Houston, Texas

#### Major Donald A. Robinson, Commanding

Upon the completion of the regular target season of 1923 the squadron received a letter of commendation from the Commanding General, Second Division and Fort Sam Houston, for its excellent record in mounted pistol and rifle qualifications.

Headquarters Detachment, Lieutenant H. I. Hodes commanding, received a similar letter from the same headquarters for its record of 100 per cent qualifications in both rifle and mounted pistol firing. Troop C, Lieutenant H. T. Sutton commanding, received a like letter for 100 per cent qualification in mounted pistol firing.

Cups were presented to Sergeant Wesley J. Reed, Troop B, for the highest rifle score attained in the regular target season, and to Private Anthony A. Von Ruhr, Troop C, for the highest rifle score made by a recruit. Troop C also received a cup for the highest qualification in rifle of any lettered troop.

Sergeant Wesley J. Reed received a letter of commendation from the Chief of Cavalry for his excellent record of 336 (breaking all local records) over the regular rifle course. Sergeant Reed also received a medal from the Chief of Cavalry's office, awarding him a place on the Chief of Cavalry's rifle team. Sergeant Reed is the first member of this regiment to make this team.

On June 11 the squadron, under the command of Major R. M. Cheney, acted as the escort of honor to Brigadier General Dennis E. Nolan on his departure from this station.

The formal inspection by the Commanding General, 4th Infantry Brigade, to which this squadron is attached, was held June 23-25, 1923.

The months of July and August were devoted almost entirely to field training, combat exercises, and demonstration work. Between July 19 and July 28, the squadron gave several demonstrations for and assisted in the training of the Reserve Officers attending the summer training camps at Fort Sam Houston.

On July 28 the squadron acted as escort of honor to General Pershing on his arrival at San Antonio for the inspection of various military activities in that vicinity.

On August 7 the squadron marched to Camp Stanley and was employed from that date until August 21 as demonstration troops for the 56th Cavalry Brigade, National Guard. The squadron made a night march to Fort Sam Houston on the completion of this duty the evening of August 21.

### FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

#### Colonel W. D. Forsythe, Commanding

On July 11 Troop C returned from duty at the subpost of Camp R. E. L. Michie, at Del Rio, Texas. Camp Michie has been abandoned, pursuant to orders from the War Department. August 16 Troop A returned from duty at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. The entire regiment is now stationed at Fort Clark and is together for the first time since September 20, 1921, when the 1st Squadron marched from Marfa, Texas, under orders to take station at Del Rio and Eagle Pass, Texas.

The regiment completed the known distance rifle practice and pistol practice on July 15. The following results were obtained with the rifle:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Headquarters Troop .....	98.63	Troop C.....	82.69
Service Troop.....	90.63	Headquarters Detachment, 2d Squad-	
Headquarters Detachment, 1st Squad- ron .....	100.00	ron .....	90.47
Troop A.....	82.14	Troop E.....	82.60
Troop B.....	100.00	Troop F.....	85.45
Regimental percentage.....		Troop G.....	94.33
			90.69

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September 10 the regiment, in company with 1st Cavalry Brigade Headquarters, Brigade Headquarters Troop, and 1st M. G. Squadron, started its march to Marfa, Texas, to participate in the joint maneuvers, to be held in the vicinity of Marfa by the First Cavalry Division, during the period September 24 to October 3, 1923. The march to Marfa will be made in thirteen marching days, and the return march will commence on October 9 and will terminate at Fort Clark on October 21. On the return march the command will rest at Sanderson, Texas, October 14. The period October 4 to 8, both dates inclusive, will be spent at Marfa and will be devoted to polo, mounted events, boxing, baseball, etc.

The regimental polo ponies will be sent overland from Marfa to Fort Bliss, Texas, for use in the junior and senior tournaments to be held by the First Cavalry Division early in November. The regiment will enter a team in each tournament. All officers of the regiment participate in polo and, despite the reduced officer strength of the regiment, we have four teams playing regularly.

### SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. McGee, Commanding

The regiment has taken a prominent part in all activities of the camp during the training camp period. We feel that it has enhanced its reputation for excellence in the performance of the duties required of it, for co-operation with the other units in making the various training camps successful, and for its enthusiastic participation in all social and athletic activities.

The Demonstration Troop, under the command of Captain Wharton G. Ingram, has received many commendations for the manner of its performance in the demonstrations and the ceremonies in which it has participated. The Service Troop has borne its burden well in furnishing teams and transportation. Outside of the components of these units, practically the entire personnel of the regiment has been on special duty of some kind in connection with the functioning of the training camps. Ten officers and forty non-commissioned officers and privates acted as training cadre for the C. M. T. C. Cavalry Squadron.

With the training of the last camp of trainees, the C. M. T. C. students, completed, the regiment is now making preparations for its return march to Fort Oglethorpe. Joint maneuvers with the 22d Infantry will be participated in prior to the march, after which all organizations will proceed to their permanent stations, the infantry outfit going to Fort McPherson, Ga. We expect to "hit the road" about September 10, rejoining the remainder of the regiment about September 16.

On July 26 the officers of the 6th Cavalry entertained with a banquet and "get-together meeting" for all Cavalry officers on duty at the camp. The program consisted of an excellent repast, many short and enthusiastic "cavalry" talks by guests present, and several vaudeville sketches by a theatrical company. A black-face act by two of our very own, Lieutenants Fletcher and Hamilton, was well received. Many distinguished guests and cavalrymen were in attendance.

The regiment staged its usual summer horse show on July 19 as a benefit for the Army Relief Society. The show was a complete success, as demonstrated by the number of entries and by the receipts, amounting to nearly \$300.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel D. Tompkins was the guest of the officers of the regiment at a dinner on August 29, the occasion being one of farewell to him after his three years of service with the regiment as a squadron commander and later as regimental executive officer. All officers of the regiment at Camp McClellan were present, each testifying in a few words to the general esteem, respect, and affection which the personnel feels for Colonel Tompkins, to his popularity and to the loss all the regiment feels at his departure. Colonel R. J. Fleming, the commanding officer, presided as toastmaster. Other

## REGIMENTAL NOTES

guests were Brigadier-General Edward B. Winans, Camp Commander, Lieutenant Farmerlee, A. D. C., and Colonel Henry Edmondson, of Anniston. A feature of the evening was the promotion of Colonel Edmondson from honorary lieutenant-colonel of the regiment to colonel. A telegram of regret and good wishes from absent officers of the regiment was read.

### SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, Commanding

Colonel Walter C. Short was assigned to command the First Cavalry Brigade, First Cavalry Division, in May, with station at Fort Clark, Texas. On July 9 Colonel Fitzhugh Lee joined the regiment and assumed command. Colonel Lee had served previously in the regiment for about twelve years. He saw service with the Garry Owens as a captain and major and commanded Troop K for a number of years. Colonel Short returned to the post in July to arrange for shipment of his household goods and to take his family to Fort Clark, Texas. He was greeted at his quarters by Colonel Lee and the officers, while the band played "Garry Owen," which brought forth the usual enthusiastic cheers. He was also given a farewell reception on the eve of his departure. Colonel Lee and the officers of the regiment, in a body, called at Colonel Short's quarters, while the band on the lawn played appropriate music, terminating the concert with "Auld Lang Syne." Major General and Mrs. Robert L. Howze were also present.

The regiment took part in an extensive three-day brigade maneuver on August 7, 8, and 9, and acquitted itself with great credit. Colonel Lee commanded the 2d Cavalry Brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel Frank T. McNarney commanded the regiment. For the past three weeks the regiment has been exceedingly busy preparing for the six-weeks divisional maneuver to be held in the vicinity of Marfa, Texas, beginning September 15.

The 2d Squadron and one-half of the Headquarters and Service troops returned on June 8 from the Dona Ana Target Range, 28 miles north of Fort Bliss, after having completed the course and having qualified 12 officers and 240 men out of 12 officers and 245 men. The 1st Squadron and the remainder of the Headquarters and Service troops proceeded to the target range determined to equal, if not to surpass, the record of the 2d Squadron. The final results showed that the regiment finished with an average percentage of 98.16. Much of the credit for this phenomenal score is due to the untiring efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank T. McNarney. Troop C, commanded by Captain A. W. Roffe, made the highest score, with an average of 287.62 points per man. Captain Roffe made not only the highest score of any officer in the regiment, but also of the post. Sergeant James J. Walsh, Troop C, with a score of 318, was high enlisted man of the regiment and the post.

Much interest and enthusiasm has been displayed in baseball this year. Each troop put a team in the field to compete in the regimental tournament for a handsome silver cup. The honors and the cup went to Troop A, commanded by Captain James C. Short. From the troop teams was selected an able regimental team, which is at present leading in the Post League. They have four more games to play—two with the 12th Aero Squadron, one with the 8th Cavalry, whom they recently defeated, and one game with the 8th Engineers (Mounted). The prizes of the Post League consist of a cup for the winning team, and cash prizes for the best batting percentage, for the best field percentage, and for the pitcher having the most strike-outs.

The polo team, which has brought so much glory and so many trophies to the regiment, is seriously handicapped in the loss of Captains Hobart R. Gay, James C. Short and Roy E. Craig, all star players; yet the regiment can put a good team in the field. There is promising polo material and a strong, well-developed team is contemplated for future matches.

The Non-commissioned Officers' Club has had a number of social events which have

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proven a delight to the enlisted personnel. Features have been smokers with boxing cards, watermelon feasts with entertaining stunts, and a banquet. On August 21 the Non-commissioned Officers' Club entertained with a huge smoker complimentary to the non-commissioned officers of the New Mexico and Arizona National Guard units in training at Fort Bliss. The program included vaudeville, the musical program of the band, and eats. Master Sergeant Edward M. Carey is president of the club.

On August 25 Colonel Lee had the regiment paraded and passed in review under command of non-commissioned officers, in honor of Sergeant Balbino Sainz, recently retired. Before the review, while the troops were drawn up on the parade ground, Sergeant Sainz was presented with a silver service on behalf of the regiment. The presentation was made by Colonel Lee, following which he read the military record of Sergeant Sainz. The officers of the regiment, Major-General Robert L. Howze, and Sergeant Sainz retired to the reviewing point, Sergeant Sainz occupying the position of honor. The regiment then, under command of Master Sergeant Lester A. Smythe, passed in review. In the evening the Non-commissioned Officers' Club tendered Sergeant Sainz a smoker.

### EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

**Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hathaway, Commanding**

The regiment on July 9 completed its 1923 target season at Dona Ana, N. Mex., with the enviable record of 96.4 per cent qualified. The regiment served as a unit of the 2d Cavalry Brigade in its target practice, each regiment of the brigade firing one squadron at a time, the remaining squadron garrisoning the post. Both A Troop and the Service Troop qualified 100 per cent, while F troop led the regiment for the highest percentage of experts, qualifying 51 per cent as expert riflemen. Corporal Robert Montgomery, Headquarters Troop, won the Chief of Cavalry's medal with a score of 317.

On July 15 the post summer handicap polo tournament started, with four teams entered. The 8th Cavalry entered with a new team and made a successful showing, finishing in second place, being forced out of first place by the 82d Field Artillery.

Our outpost of one troop at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N. Mex., was changed during July. B Troop relieved E Troop after a tour of four months. B Troop is expected to join the regiment in time for the fall maneuvers.

The 1922 baseball champions enjoyed a fast and exciting season this year, but, due to injuries and accidents, they have dropped from first place in the Post League.

The regiment leaves its station at Fort Bliss, Texas, on September 15 to take part in the First Cavalry Division maneuvers near Marfa, Texas, and will return late in October. With the maneuvers in view, August was spent in careful preparation for the field, the regiment having various problems of its own and taking part in some very instructive and interesting brigade problems along with the 7th Cavalry, 8th Engineers, and the 82d Field Artillery.

Preparations are now being made within the regiment for the big field day, horse show, polo, and athletic games at Marfa, where we will meet and test our skill with the other units of the First Cavalry Division, and the regiment is expecting its share of laurels from the field.

### NINTH CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

**Major Joseph F. Richmond, Commanding**

The 9th Cavalry has had five retirements, 96 men discharged, and 36 re-enlistments since June. Staff Sergeant Richard W. Peters, Headquarters and Service Troop, 9th Cavalry, who retired June 1, was given an appropriate entertainment at the 9th Cavalry Club, as were Sergeant Henry Moore, of Troop C, who retired at the same time, and

## REGIMENTAL NOTES

Sergeant Andrew Clark, Headquarters and Service Troop, who retired June 12. Sergeant Richard P. Parham, of Troop B, retired July 26, and Sergeant Peary Russell, of Troop A, retired August 22, will be entertained by the regiment at a later date in the near future.

Regimental Day in the 9th Cavalry was marked by a barbecue and picnic. Pigs taken from the regimental farm were barbecued under the able direction of Sergeant John Bolin, Headquarters and Service Troop, and proved excellent. The regiment invited many guests, who seemed to fully enjoy the entertainment. The officers of the regiment attended with their families, as did the commandant, General King. The celebration was followed by an address by First Lieutenant Walter Buford, 9th Cavalry, and a dance at the 9th Cavalry Club.

General Malin Craig, our former commandant, has honored us with a letter of commendation, in which he praised the morale and general spirit of the regiment, and pointed out that, under very trying conditions, the conduct and contentment of the troops was remarkable and a credit to the service. To say that the men appreciate this is to be conservative. This is ample reward for the services we so willingly performed under the just and able administration of General Craig.

Thomas Hawker, private, first class, Troop A, 9th Cavalry, has been made a member of the Chief of Cavalry's Rifle Team, having received the medal awarded the members, with a letter of congratulation from General Holbrook, in which he said: "I take this occasion to congratulate you on your fine shooting and upon the further fact that you are the first soldier to represent the 9th Cavalry Regiment on the Chief of Cavalry's Rifle Team." Naturally, we are proud to be represented on this body, one of the most select of its kind in the army.

Out of a total of 334 men who fired in the target season of 1923, the 9th Cavalry qualified 17 experts, 57 sharpshooters, and 127 marksmen. In view of the circumstances surrounding the regiment, the lack of non-commissioned officers for coaches, and the nature of the duty of the regiment, this percentage may be considered high. One might also take into consideration the fact that in the entire number not one man had fired the new course previously, and that we were required to perform full duty throughout the season.

The history of the regiment is to be rewritten, with a view to publishing it in book form. We would be greatly obliged to any former member of the 9th Cavalry who possesses notes, photographs, copies of orders, etc., who could or would send us copies or originals of the same for use in the new book, which will set forth the long list of successful exploits of the regiment.

The regimental coat of arms has been received. It is a shield of gold on which a blue wedge is superimposed. On the wedge is a rising sun between three six-pointed stars, with the blockhouse of San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, below. The shield is surmounted by a crest consisting of a winged horseshoe with nine nail-holes, crossed by two arrows. The motto is: "WE CAN—WE WILL." The yellow of the shield is for the cavalry, and the blue wedge with the sun and stars is for the old flag of the Philippine insurrection, with a change of color. The three stars also represent three tours of duty in the Philippines. The blockhouse is the old pride of the regiment, representing the actual one which was taken by the Ninth at San Juan in 1898. The wedge recalls the fact that the Ninth split the Spanish lines at Santiago when they charged dismounted as infantry. The crest is the well-known Scotch device, signifying the alertness of the mounted man, and the two crossed arrows are for the old Indian campaigns of the regiment. Needless to say, we are proud to see the history of our regiment consolidated into a coat of arms, which may be worn by each individual in the organization.

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### TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Lieutenant-Colonel Hu B. Myers, Commanding

During the month of March the regiment held the annual saber test with gratifying results.

During the summer the regiment has constructed a model camp at the target range for the use of the R. O. T. C., C. M. T. C., and the Arizona National Guard summer encampments. Seven large mess shacks and kitchens were constructed from the salvaged lumber at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. A camp exchange, restaurant, and barber shop were erected. The old power plant from Lochiel, Ariz., was installed, making moving pictures possible, as well as electric lights in the tents. This, together with an excellent athletic field, makes this camp one of the most attractive in the Southwest. Civilians who trained here this summer are most enthusiastic over the comfortable features of the camp, as most of them have promised to bring back a recruit with them next year.

Troop G left for Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., on February 13, 1923, where they have been busily engaged in salvaging the frame buildings of that camp.

Troop C marched to Lochiel, Ariz., on June 23, 1923, and returned to the post on August 18, 1923. While there the troop salvaged the entire camp.

Our Service Troop wagon train has made an enviable record this summer, hauling lumber from Douglas and Lochiel to the post. They have covered a total distance of 2,891 miles. As a result of this hiking, the mules, wagons, and men are in excellent shape for a protracted stay in the field.

With all this necessary construction, the regiment has finished the rifle season with the exception of a few men. Reports now indicate about 97 or 98 per cent of the men qualified.

### ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel Herbert J. Breese, Commanding

The regiment has been occupied since the first of the year in preparation for and in assisting in the summer training camps. The R. O. T. C., Organized Reserves, and C. M. T. C. camps were held at Del Monte, the National Guard Camp on the Gigling Reservation. All camps were prepared and ready for occupancy when their personnel arrived.

Troop C, Captain H. A. Buckley commanding, was sent to Camp Lewis to participate in summer camps there. Troop E, Captain H. E. Pendleton commanding, marched to San Francisco and was part of the funeral escort for the late President Harding. The appearance of the men and animals drew very favorable comment from General Morton and General Pershing. Troop E left San Francisco by marching August 16, and proceeded to Sacramento and Stockton to participate in the annual fairs and horse shows at those places, furnish exhibition drills, etc.

Due to the heavy fatigue before the summer camps, we were not able to finish our small-arms practice. We did get 195 men over the course with only 8 unqualified, or over 96 per cent. We will have to complete the season in October, but, as most of those left to fire have previously qualified, we hope to increase that percentage.

At the present time we have men and horses out familiarizing themselves with the route and getting in condition for the Pony Express Race. The 11th Cavalry sector is from Lovelocks, Nev., to the Tanforan Race Track at San Francisco. Our competitor across California is to be Mr. W. S. Tevis, Jr., the nationally known horseman and polo player, who is superbly mounted. He intends to ride the entire California sector himself. Every effort is being made to win our section of the race, and we hope to acquit ourselves with credit to the regiment and the service.

Colonel John M. Jenkins was transferred from the regiment July 1, after having com-

## REGIMENTAL NOTES

manded it for over two years. As he received his well-earned promotion to brigadier general soon after, we feel well compensated for having lost him.

The regiment is quite proud of their representatives that were sent to the cavalry team try-out at Fort Des Moines, as they won the Team Cup, the Holbrook Trophy, and the Individual Trophy.

Several very delightful dances have been held in the Officers' Club, with the Organized Reserve officers and instructors from the camps as our guests. During the period of the camps a dance was held each week instead of one every two weeks, as heretofore, and they have been well attended and enjoyed.

As the post has been practically stripped of enlisted men, it has been impossible to hold our regular field meets and horsemanship contests. All are anxious to get back into the regular garrison schedule of work and play.

### **TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, and Sam Fordyce, Texas**

**Colonel Sedgwick Rice, Commanding**

The regiment completed rifle practice with 87.79 per cent of the personnel qualified, including 100 expert riflemen and 112 sharpshooters.

A three-day regimental athletic meet was conducted at Fort Brown August 17, 18, and 19. The Second Squadron of Fort Ringgold had entries in all events. Fort Brown won both polo games, the first by a score of 14 to 4 and the second by a score of 10 to 4. Fort Brown won two out of the three baseball games. While Fort Ringgold won a number of events in the dismounted athletics, Fort Brown was the winner by a few points. Seven boxing bouts held the night of the 17th were real thrillers, quite a number of persons being present from Brownsville, in addition to the army attendance. Return bouts were held at Fort Ringgold on September 1.

On July 4th the troops at Fort Brown assisted the American Legion in the ceremony of escort to the colors, when the new post and national colors of John Hanson Post American Legion, were received by the Legion. The ceremony, which was conducted on the parade ground at Fort Brown, was largely attended.

### **THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming**

**Colonel Roy B. Harper, Commanding**

Major General Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, accompanied by Major Coulter, visited the post May 22-24. General Holbrook inspected the troops in barracks and received a review. Following this a tactical exercise was held.

Major General Morton, Corps Area Commander, visited the post on June 18. General Morton inspected the post and later made a tactical inspection of the regiment.

On June 25 the regiment performed escort and police duties during the visit of the late President Harding to Cheyenne, Wyo.

A congressional party arrived at Fort Russell early in the afternoon on June 25. The commanding officer with officers of the post met the party at the railroad station and escorted it in automobiles about the reservation and points of interest in the vicinity of Fort Russell and Cheyenne.

The regiment held a very successful eight-day Polo Tournament and Horse Show from June 30 to July 8. The 13th Cavalry Yellows carried away first honors, defeating the Denver team, their closest competitors. The games and horse show attracted large and enthusiastic crowds from Cheyenne and vicinity. Governor and Mrs. Ross, United States Senator and Mrs. Francis E. Warren, and members of the Wyoming State legislature and their families were among those who witnessed the games.

Captain Herbert E. Watkins, Captain Donald S. Perry, First Lieutenant Theodore E. Voigt, 13th Cavalry, entered horses and rode in the Colorado Endurance Ride, held at Colorado Springs from July 13 to August 3. Captain Watkins, riding his thoroughbred

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*Norfolk Star*, won first place, repeating his success of last year. Captain Watkins has shipped *Norfolk Star* east and has departed for Avon, N. Y., to participate in the Eastern Endurance Ride.

The 58th Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 115th Cavalry (Wyoming National Guard), the 116th Cavalry (Utah and Idaho National Guard), and Troop B, 58th Machine-gun Squadron (Washington National Guard), held its annual fifteen-day Field Training Encampment at Fort Russell, July 8 to 22, inclusive. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted specialists of the 13th Cavalry were detailed for duty as instructors for the encampment.

The enlisted personnel participated daily in "Frontier Days," held July 24, 25, 26, and 27, in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Roman and Cossack riding, pony express, rescue races, and the mounted musical drill were enthusiastically received. Troop B staged a defense of a wagon train when attacked by a band of Sioux Indians from the Rose Bud Indian Reservation, South Dakota.

August 5 the regiment guarded the train bearing the remains of the late President Harding upon arrival at Cheyenne and took part in an impressive ceremony at the Union Pacific Railroad Station; they also attended the memorial ceremonies at City Park, Cheyenne, August 10.

During the month of August the personnel of the regiment was engaged in work preparatory to participating in the Pony Express Ride. The sector allotted to this organization extends from Duchesne, Utah, to Lovelocks, Nev., a distance of 605 miles, including the Great Salt Lake Desert. This prevented sending a polo team from the regiment to compete in the polo tournaments at Colorado Springs and Denver.

The regimental musical drill squad and band staged a drill and otherwise participated in Community Field Day program, under the auspices of the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions clubs, Cheyenne, Wyo., August 24, 1923.

### FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel H. La T. Cavenaugh, Commanding

During the months of June, July, and August the Cavalry Rifle and Pistol Team, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Davidson, 14th Cavalry, trained at Fort Des Moines. The regiment, after the eliminations had taken place, was fortunate enough to win two places on the team, Second Lieutenant George A. Rehm and Staff Sergeant Charles E. Smyth being the successful competitors, in whom the regiment takes a just pride. The Cavalry Team completed a very successful season at this station, where it has trained for the last two years. Troop E was placed on special duty with the team during the training period.

During June extensive preparations were made in the way of construction for the C. M. T. Camp, which was held here during the month of August. Accommodations were built for a camp of about 1,350 candidates and post fatigue required very heavy details. During the month of July a camp for the Reserve Officers of the 89th, 63d and 66th (Cavalry) Divisions of the Organized Reserve, as well as certain members of non-divisional groups, was held. The camp numbered about 200 reserve officers, and excellent work was accomplished during this period of training. Troop F, 14th Cavalry, Battery B, 9th Field Artillery, and the 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry (stationed here during the summer training camps), performed duty as demonstration troops for the benefit of the officers in training. Troop G proceeded to Fort Snelling, Minn., by marching, for duty with summer camps there.

On the night of June 25 about 120 officers of the post, 14th Cavalry, 9th Field Artillery, 3d Infantry, and officers of other branches of the service and from the navy, held a get-together dinner at the Harris-Emery tea-room, in the city of Des Moines. The dinner was thoroughly enjoyed, the officers taking quick advantage of the opportunity to renew old friendships and make new ones with the good fellows of other arms of the service.

## REGIMENTAL NOTES

During August the C. M. T. Camp, about 950 candidates attending, occupied the center of interest at Fort Des Moines. The camp was organized into three battalions of three companies each—seven of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry. Enthusiastic competition held throughout the camp and each organization was in most satisfactory condition at the end of the camp. The students presented a very good military appearance and showed the result of a well-organized camp, regular hours, meals, and duty, high-grade instruction, and unquestioned interest. Troop L, the cavalry unit of the C. M. T. C., Captain J. L. Phillips, cavalry, commanding, reflected great credit upon its instructors and won a number of the camp honors, taking first place in the competitions in military discipline and physical tests. The officers of the 2d Squadron, 14th Cavalry, Major Rush commanding, presented a silver cup to the cavalry student making the most progress in cavalry training during the camp.

June 5 the regiment (less 1st Squadron) made a practice march to Indianola, Iowa, where the outfit camped for five days and gave exhibitions during the Home Coming Week of Sompson College. Indianola is one of the favorite exhibition points for the 14th Cavalry, as a number of demonstrations have been given there by troops and detachments of the regiment, the civilian populace there being most friendly to the military service. The "monkey-drill" squad of Headquarters Troop gave mounted exhibitions at Fairfield, Iowa, on August 16, and at Indianola, Iowa, on August 15. During the Iowa State Fair this squad also exhibited there. Troop F and Battery B, 9th Field Artillery, both gave exhibitions during the fair, which included a number of military classes.

At the close of the baseball season, which was cut short because of the summer camps, Troop F, 14th Cavalry, having the highest percentage, was awarded the championship and the pennant.

### First Squadron—Fort Sheridan, Illinois

#### Major Herbert E. Taylor, Commanding

Troops B and C, Headquarters and Service Detachments marched overland from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Camp Custer, Mich., to be present for the summer training camp held there during June, July, and August, leaving Fort Sheridan on May 8, 1923. Some very disagreeable weather was encountered on this march, approximately five inches of snow falling during the night of the first camp at Chicago and much rain on the remainder of the march. Despite the hindrance caused by bad roads and weather, the march, 201 miles, was made in eight days, horses and men arriving at Camp Custer in good condition. The remainder of the month and the first two weeks of June were spent in making various improvements at Camp Custer.

On June 1 Troop A marched from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to the South Shore Country Club's grounds in Chicago, Ill., a distance of 36 miles, to give exhibition drills at this club's 14th Annual Horse Show, on June 6, 7, 8, and 9. The cavalrymen proved a great drawing card at this show, incidentally witnessing the making of a new world's record in high jumps, when *Great Heart*, owned by Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody, cleared the bar at 8 feet and 2 inches. Upon the completion of the horse show, Troop A joined the squadron at Camp Custer, marching overland, arriving at Camp Custer on June 20, 1923.

Practice and record pistol firing, mounted and dismounted, is not completed at this writing. However, a high average is assured. During a horse show and gymkhana on Independence Day, the 1st Squadron acquitted themselves creditably, taking over 75 per cent of the prizes and ribbons offered. Other organizations represented were the 14th Field Artillery, 2d and 6th Infantry.

On July 13 and 14 the Corps Area Commander, General Hale, visited Camp Custer, the squadron taking part in a review given in his honor on the 14th.

## The National Guard

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### TROOP A, 107th CAVALRY, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD, BUILDS FINE ARMORY

On October 10, 1877, the Cleveland Troop was formed, being composed of young men who bought their own horses and equipment. The reason for forming at that time was due to the fact that many strikes were being promoted, and it was felt advisable to have some military protection in Cleveland. This organization continued as a private military body until 1887, when the First Cleveland Troop joined the National Guard and became known as Troop A of the Ohio Cavalry. From then until the present time they have continuously served in the National Guard and have taken part whenever called upon for active duty, having served in the Spanish-American War, when they formed the nucleus for the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; again, in 1913, when they were called out for flood duty; in 1916, serving on the Mexican border; and, again, in the World War, when they officered and formed the nucleus of the 135th Field Artillery.

Troop A has always been designated as the official presidential escort at inaugurations for every Ohio President and have escorted all the Presidents from Ohio with the exception of President Harding.

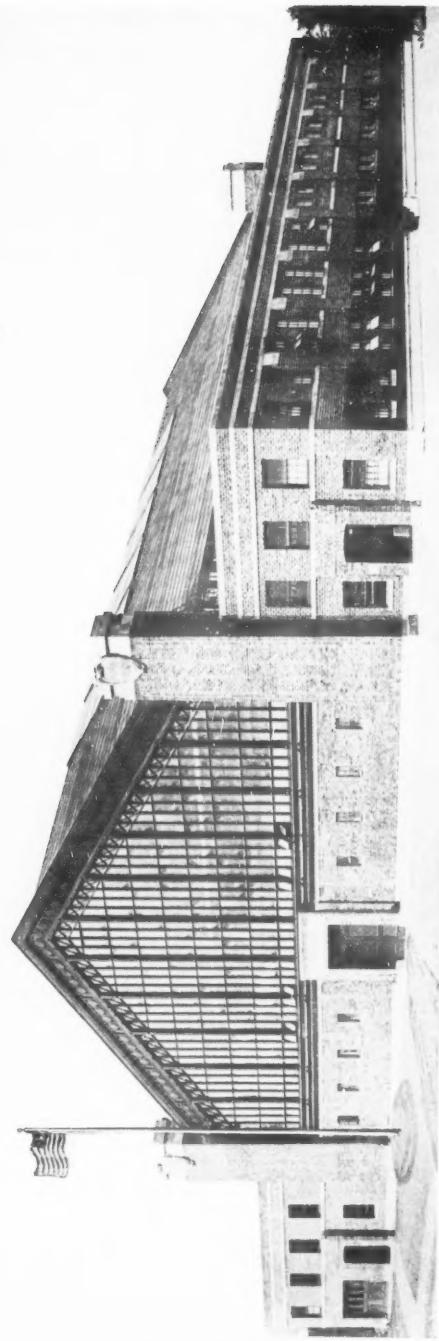
After the war, in 1920, the troop was reorganized and at present is back on a pre-war footing.

On June 2, 1923, the new armory was formally opened with a large banquet given to the veterans, there being present about 250 men. The new armory is located at the corner of Fairmount and Kemper Roads, in Shaker Heights, adjoining the park system, and the land on which the armory is placed is about 14½ acres, with roads and paths leading to the bridle paths of the park. The Armory consists of three parts—the riding hall, the troop stables and quarters, and the academy stables and quarters. The dimensions of the building are 212 x 212, with provision for future extension of 100 feet to the west, so that the riding hall could be lengthened that much. In construction the building is as nearly fireproof as can be made, consistent with reasonable economy. The roof over the riding hall is carried on steel trusses, with exterior walls of paving brick, and the only material in the building which is not fireproof is the roof, which is of wood and on which is laid prepared roofing.

The riding hall is 120 x 200 feet long inside, with a clear height under the trusses of 28 feet at the sides and 36 feet at the center, with a balcony on three sides, which is capable of holding one thousand people. The maximum height of the building is 60 feet, and especial attention has been given to day-lighting, which comes from three sources: first, the end walls being entirely of steel sash; second, the clere-story windows; and, third, the skylights on the roof, the sizes being carefully proportioned to give a balanced light. The riding hall can be heated to fifty degrees of heat in the ring when the outside temperature is zero, and the ring can be amply lighted at night by artificial light.

The riding academy portion of the building provides for a gentlemen's locker-room immediately inside the main entrance, with attached showers and bath-room. From the office and waiting-rooms a plain view of the riding hall may be had. On the first floor also are the necessary saddlery, cleaning and hostlers' rooms, and thirty-nine single stalls, with six box stalls.

The troop quarters provide on the first floor a supply sergeant's office, saddle and cleaning room, garage for two trucks, ammunition vault, arms room, blacksmith shop, four box stalls in a separate part of the building, which can be completely isolated as a hospital, and on this side there are sixty-six single stalls and five box stalls for troop horses.



NEW ARMORY OF TROOP A, 107th CAVALRY, OHIO N. G., CLEVELAND



INTERIOR OF RIDING HALL AND STABLES  
CLEVELAND CAVALRY ARMORY

## THE NATIONAL GUARD

The second floor contains a locker-room for the men, having a capacity for about one hundred lockers, with shower-room and toilet. On this floor there are also officers' room, first-aid room, office, small kitchen, and assembly or club room, together with a drill hall 50 x 50 feet; also, on this floor there have been arranged field storage-rooms in which there are individual lockers for each man, holding his equipment for the field. The moth-proof closet 18 x 4 feet, in which all uniforms not in use can be stored, together with living quarters for hostlers and care-takers and storage space for forage, are also on this floor.

The entire building is finished with cement floors and plaster walls, being entirely fireproof with the exception of the assembly room, which is handsomely furnished in oak, with a large fireplace at the easterly end.

The total cost of this armory amounts to approximately \$250,000 for the building with \$85,000 for the land. The financing was done by the Troop Veterans' Association by the means of selling bonds in \$100 to \$1,000 denominations, which were subscribed to almost entirely by the veteran members of the troop or active troopers themselves.

The new armory is believed to be as complete as any in the country. Although not lavishly furnished, everything has been designed with a view to usefulness and durability.

### PRACTICE MARCH OF 104th CAVALRY

Following a two-day march from its encampment at Mt. Gretna, covering approximately 40 miles and including maneuvers during which the two squadrons opposed each other, the 104th Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, presented its second annual rodeo at Harrisburg the afternoon of July 21.

Major-General William G. Price, Jr., commanding the 28th Division, reviewed the regiment at the opening of the rodeo, when, following its formation in line and presentation by Colonel Edward J. Stackpole, Jr., to General Price, the troops passed at the walk, trot, and gallop.

An elaborate program, including jumping events for officers and enlisted men, monkey drill contests, Roman riding exhibitions, mounted wrestling and tug-of-war, and similar mounted feats of strength and skill, was worked out by the committee in charge.

Captains Otis Porter and Charles A. Horger, D. O. L., attached to the 104th Cavalry as instructors, commended the march discipline of the organization en route to Harrisburg from its annual camp, and spoke highly of the manner in which the rodeo was managed.

### THE ST. PAUL PLAN

From St. Paul comes a plan for the support of the National Guard that deserves high praise. One hundred of the business men of that city, desirous of helping the Guard, have subscribed to the following agreements:

1. National Guardsmen in our employ will be given fifteen days' leave of absence in each year, with pay, for the purpose of attending camp; this leave not to affect in any way the regular vacation period.

2. When called into active service by the Governor of the State, we will pay National Guardsmen in our employ the difference between their regular wages and what they receive in National Guard pay.

3. The fact that the man is a National Guardsman shall entitle him to preference, other things being equal, in securing employment, or, in case of reduction of force, in retaining employment.

General Pershing, in endorsing the St. Paul plan, emphasizes the fact that the men of St. Paul are setting an example which should have far-reaching effect. If other cities copy it, the time will come when the country will recognize in the move of these business men a service to their country as great as that which was rendered by those who backed the Plattsburg movement in 1915 and 1916.

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### COLONEL VIDMER COMMENTS ON NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY

(Colonel George Vidmer, Cavalry, Executive Officer for the Chief of Cavalry)

A recent inspection of the National Guard Cavalry units of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey leaves a distinctly favorable impression, especially in the excellence of the care of animals and transportation, and an increase in the knowledge of equitation. It was especially noted that a large number of the officers and men were veterans of the World War, and that the morale and *esprit* of the organizations were almost directly in proportion to the number of these veterans. Their influence is being felt, and the experience of the World War has had its effect in a most marked degree in the standards of training, of dress, and of discipline. From reports gathered during this inspection, there is a great increase in the number of riding clubs organized throughout the East, especially in cities where there are armories. Troop officers have extended the knowledge of riding by adding to the number of horses allowed by the Government, and in giving riding lessons to civilians. This increased interest in riding will have a most beneficial influence in the production of horses of a better grade, and is a direct asset to the American Remount Association, which is doing so much to improve the grade of horses raised in the United States. The enlisted men seemed to be much younger than before the war, but the interest taken in their work appeared to be of the keenest. There was a healthy knowledge of the endurance and limitations of the horse and the important part he must play in wars of the future.

The short period of the annual field training (fifteen days) in camp was outlined very differently in different organizations, some organizations getting but very few days of strictly mounted work.

There appears to be a great necessity for a simple memorandum standardizing the essentials of cavalry training according to their priority. This is necessary due to the fact that in a great many of the organizations there is quite a large percentage of change in the personnel. In some organizations the personnel has not settled down to long periods of service in an organization, as was common prior to the World War. With the rapidly shifting personnel, it is very difficult for an organization commander to carry on consecutive instruction, and with the short weekly periods, it is extremely difficult to raise the training to a uniform standard throughout the organization. It should be impressed in the training that standard basic principles, a knowledge of which is so essential to every cavalryman, should become fixed habits of thought. To fix these principles as habits, there must be many repetitions. These principles are those that bear on the very vital subject of the continuous mobility of cavalry, or, in other words, the conservation of the horses' energy.

### GENERAL HAAN REVIEWS WISCONSIN CAVALRY

A review in honor of Major General William G. Haan, U. S. A., retired, former commander of the 32d Division, U. S. A., was held on June 3 by the 1st Squadron of the 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, stationed at Milwaukee, Wis., and commanded by Maj. C. S. Mercein.

The news that General Haan was to review the squadron was received but a short time in advance, which necessitated an emergency call being sent to Troops A, B, and C, which were to take part. The turnout, however, was gratifying.

The troops passed the reviewing stand at the customary walk, trot, and gallop, in their newly acquired caps and white tie ropes and service uniforms.

Acting as staff of honor were the following: Colonels Paul B. Clemnes, 28th Infantry; Gilbert E. Seamen, State surgeon; James J. Quill, 105th Cavalry; Carl Penner, former commander of the 120th Field Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonels Fred Best, 22d Cavalry Division, and C. F. Sammond, 105th Cavalry.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD

Authority was recently granted by order of the War Department, to the 105th Cavalry to wear a distinctive regimental cord. The description and regulation regarding the cord is quoted from the War Department orders as follows: "A twisted silk cord (one-quarter of an inch in diameter) of scarlet and gold strands, colors being those of the regimental coat of arms; cord to be worn by officers and enlisted men in single loop around left sleeve, head passing under the shoulder of the service coat.

"The colors embodied in the cord and coat of arms represent the service given to the United States as cavalry and artillery."

## MORE HORSES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

When the estimates for the National Guard appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 were prepared in the Militia Bureau an amount was included therein for the purchase of additional horses for the use of the National Guard, not only to replace casualties, amounting to approximately 5 per cent per annum, but to furnish animals to mounted organizations and horsed artillery which had received only a small percentage of the animals to which they were entitled and which in some cases were functioning entirely without animals.

In order to reduce the total of the estimates submitted by the Militia Bureau to the maximum fixed by the Budget Bureau, it was agreed by the War Department that a reduction of 10 per cent of the animals in the hands of the Regular Army in the United States would be effected in order to supply the needs of the National Guard, and accordingly the amount included in the estimates for the purchase of horses was stricken out. In due course the Militia Bureau was informed that 2,445 horses would be turned over to the National Guard from Regular Army stations as soon as possible after July 1, 1923.

It is believed that when the delivery of the 2,445 horses has been completed there will be sufficient horses, together with the 7,600 now on hand, to furnish each organization of the Guard that is equipped with the proper stable facilities with the number of horses to which it is entitled under the policy established by the Militia Bureau and announced in the recent circular letter, as follows:

- a. National Guard units which will receive horses for training purposes:
  - All types of cavalry units,
  - Mounted combat engineer units,
  - All types of horsed field artillery units,
  - Divisional signal companies.
- b. The allowance of horses when a single unit is located at an armory is as follows:
  - All types of cavalry troops, 32 horses.
  - Squadron headquarters detachments, 10 horses.
  - Mounted combat engineer companies, 16 horses.
  - Gun batteries of horsed field artillery, 32 horses.
  - Brigade and regimental headquarter batteries, service batteries, battalion headquarters detachments and combat trains and ammunition trains of horsed field artillery, 16 horses.
  - Divisional signal companies, 11 horses.
- c. When more than one unit is located at the same armory, the following number of horses are allowed:
  - Two cavalry troops or two gun batteries, 48 horses.
  - Three cavalry troops or three gun batteries, 64 horses.
  - Four cavalry troops or four gun batteries, 80 horses.
  - Five cavalry troops or five gun batteries, 96 horses.
- No more than 96 horses will be issued to any one armory.
- d. Horses issued to several units at one armory should be divided up as equitably as possible among all the units at that armory, so that each unit may have its own horses

## THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

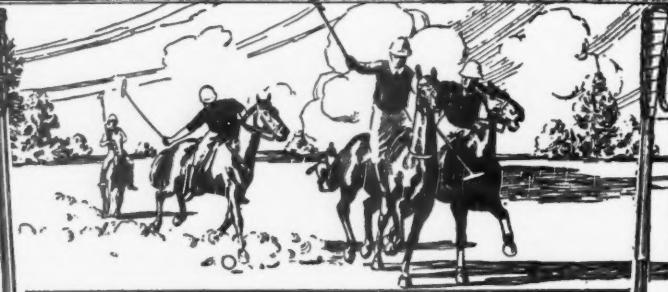
for use outside of drill periods. All horses at an armory will be under the control of the senior officer assigned to the units at that armory, and under his supervision will be pooled for the use of the different units during their drill periods. They will also be pooled for the purpose of employing caretakers.

### CAVALRY SCHOOL PREPARES FOR NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION

Major-General George C. Richards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, writes to the Chief of Cavalry as follows:

It is desired to express extreme appreciation of the efforts taken by the Chief of Cavalry to furnish this bureau with the nature of subject-matter taught at the Cavalry School to regular students concerning duties they may be called upon to perform in connection with the National Guard.

The subject-matter has been examined with much interest, and it is felt that its scope meets admirably the need in informing officers of the cavalry arm as to the general problems to be encountered when placed on duty with the National Guard. It is, therefore, very gratifying to realize the earnestness with which this subject has been approached and the benefit to the National Guard that must result therefrom.



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# The Organized Reserves

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

At the annual assembly of the National Council of the Reserve Officers' Association, held at Indianapolis, July 14 and 15, resolutions were unanimously passed to the following effect:

1. That a selective service system should be developed and put into effect that will insure, in the event of an emergency, a swift and sure supply of personnel to the armed forces.
2. That the Regular Army should not be further reduced, but should rather be established at a peace time strength of not less than 15,000 officers and 150,000 enlisted men.
3. That members of the Officers' Reserve Corps ought actively to assist and support the National Guard in its effort to get adequate co-operation and assistance from the people of its communities.
4. That the R. O. T. C. training is indorsed, and organization of cadet training in secondary schools encouraged.
5. That the Citizen's Military Training Camps are endorsed and should be furthered as much as possible by Reserve Corps officers.
6. That the appropriations by Congress for the maintenance of the Organized Reserves should be increased.
7. That the work of the Regular Army in furthering the three-component army and developing the citizen components of the army is appreciated.
8. That all Reserve Officers are enjoined to lend every possible aid in the preparation, conduct, and participation in unit-training schedules in the interests of *esprit de corps* and efficiency.

## STANDARD PRESENTED TO 315th CAVALRY

At an appropriate ceremony held August 21, Major-General Brewster, commanding the First Corps Area, presented to Colonel Herbert R. Dean and the officers and men of the 315th Cavalry their handsome new regimental standard. Upon his arrival at the State encampment at Quonset Point, R. I., the General was escorted by Troop B of the 3d Regular Cavalry. He was tendered a reception by the officers of the 315th and greeted by officers on duty at the camp. Following the reception, the 1st Squadron, Rhode Island National Guard, and Troop B, 3d Cavalry, formed for participation in the ceremony.

General Brewster said, in presenting the standard, in which the regimental crest depicting a Minute Man was boldly conspicuous over the Eagle: "I know, Colonel, you, your officers, and your men, will always hold them dear. You gave the best you had back in 1917 and 1918 to carry your colors to the glory they deserved. It is a pleasure for me to present these colors to your regiment, for I know they will be treasured and well protected by true and tried veterans and patriots."

Colonel Dean thanked the commanding general on behalf of the regiment and expressed the assurance that the 315th Regiment of Cavalry, Organized Reserve Corps, could be depended upon to rally to the defense of the United States when called to duty.

Following the presentation, the troopers at the camp passed in review. The General also inspected the camp during his visit and congratulated the officers and men on the condition of the troopers, their mounts, their quarters, and the field.

Among the officers of the 315th present besides Colonel Dean were: Major Norman S. Case, Major Phelps Montgomery, Major Joseph F. Hawkins, Captain Oscar Maynard, Captain Frank E. Wolf, Captain Joseph T. Marinan, Captain Hathaway, and Lieutenants Edward Vilranz, Paul W. Fletcher, Harold C. Thomas, and Harold Andrews.

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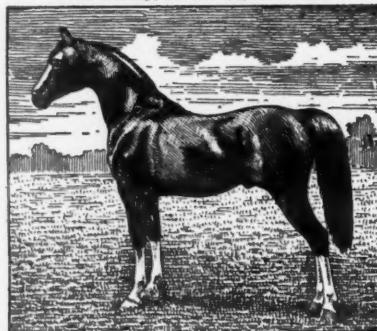
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1919	18	306	Five Days	200	51	1st, 3d, 4th
1920	27	306	"	245	52	2nd, 5th
1921	17	310	"	245	49	4 1st, 3d, 6th
1922	21	300	"	225	45	20 4th
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